# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,101—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1890.



THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

*Corrected up to March* 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

| | Prices |
|---|---|
| Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. | Rs. 21 |
| "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... | Rs. 20-12 per doz. bottles. |
| "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... | |
| "Glentromie"... ... ... ... | |
| "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ... | |

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | Friday |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.I. PEKIN | 3929 | 600 | P. Harris | 18th April |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 25th ,, |
| B.I. MIRZAPORE | 3943 | 600 | H. Harvey | 2nd May |
| † BOKARA | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 9th ,, |
| B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND | 4039 | 70 | G. W. Atkinson | 16th ,, |
| B.I. COROMANDEL | 4300 | 800 | I. Reeves | 23rd ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. J. Weighell | 30th ,, |
| B.I. THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 6th June. |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 13th ,, |
| B.I. ROHILLA | 3511 | 700 | M. de Horne | 20th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3011 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 27th ,, |

The steamers marked B I proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare on Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Sauuage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. H.P. | Captain | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|
| PENINSULAR .. | 5500 1000 | W. J. Webber | 13th May. |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. H. P. | Captain. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROSETTA | 3525 700 | G. W. Brady | 24th April. |
| MALWA | 2970 500 | W. J. Nantes | 8th May. |
| CLYDE | 4136 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 22nd ,, |
| ROME | 5011 1000 | A. W. Adamson | 5th June. |
| ORIENTAL | 5500 1000 | R. Stewart | 19th ,, |

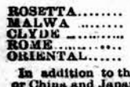
In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves or China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 14th April, 1890.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 20th April 1890. |
| R RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th May 1890. |
| PO | —— | —— | 1st June 1890. |
| DOMENICO BALDUINO. | 5,000 | 800 | 20th June 1890. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail. |
|---|---|
| BISAGNO | On the 8th May 1890. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8, April 1890.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st May. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st June. |
| *MARIA TERESA | R. Deperis | 4,200 | 600 | 15th June. |

*Will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer *a* Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORION | B Vidos | 3,800 | 850 | 15th May. |

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| THISBE | E. Perini | 3,800 | 550 | 21st April. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 9th April, 1890.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th May 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 2 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

### ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel | T.R. Commander. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|
| LARABIA | 3544 J. Laird | 10th May. |
| M NUBIA | 3551 J. G. Knox | 20th May. |
| ML HISPANIA | 3380 Abrey | 31st ,, |

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of AGRA," 327 Tons, Captain GREIVE, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 20th May. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th April, 1890.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 20th April after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 23rd April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORIENTAL" 1,496 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd May.

FOR MAURITIUS.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, to sail on or about 28th April.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,274 tons, to sail on or about 19th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th April, 1890. Agents.

### STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

| Steamer. | Tons: | Date of leaving Calcutta. |
|---|---|---|
| BANCOORA | 2,880 | 25th May 1890 |

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th February, 1889. Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. AVOCA will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about 1st May.

Cargo and Passengers for Mozambique and Abo to be transfered at Zanzibar. For freight and Passage, apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.

2, Bazaar Gate, Bombay, 10th April, 1890.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### KEMP'S VETERINARY LINIMENT FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

A CERTAIN and RAPID CURE for Sprains, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Broken Knees, &c. This is such a valuable Remedy that no Stable should be without it, so that in case of need no time may be lost in applying it.

Full directions accompany each Bottle.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4; Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

### KEMP AND CO.'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS,

IS far superior to any preparation of a similar kind,—it effectually preserves the Teeth in a sound state and renders them white and beautiful without impairing the Enamel, prevents such as are already decayed from becoming worse and fastens those that are loose. It prevents Toothache and Scurvy and receding of the Gums, making them grow firm and close to the Teeth, and also renders the Breath delicately sweet and remedies all disorders that arise from bad Teeth.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

### SUPERIOR OLD PORT

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INVALIDS.

Rich, soft, and delicate.
Eminently restorative.

Per doz.
Quarts Rs. 34-0; Pints Rs. 18-0.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

Fort and By-culla Bridge. { BOMBAY—POONA { Camp & Bhood war Peth.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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By APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. The DUKE of CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARN, COMMANDER-in-CHIEF of the BOMBAY ARMY

HURJIMULL & COMPANY,

Indian Jewellers and Shawl Merchants, LARGEST HOUSE in Bombay for Indian Jewellery and Shawls Prices Moderate. Price lists free by Post.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Bombay.

### INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great pots; by W E. H. Price Re. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

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### CAMERAS.

FOR QUALITY, EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, AND FINISH, CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

TREACHER'S SQUARE LONG FOCUS CAMERA, Latest Pattern.—These Cameras are made on an improved design, and give the extreme range of focus possible with each size, and at the same time are perfectly rigid. When in use, the focussing is by means of a rack work or screw adjustment; they are fitted with the new double swing back arrangement, giving a large amount of movement in both horizontal and vertical directions, have a double action front, extra front piece, and reversing frame, by means of which the dark slides can be used either upright or horizontally, without taking the Camera off the stand. Each Camera is fitted with 3 double slides. Every part fully brass-bound and screwed. Camera and Slides fully brass-bound and screwed in all parts with Carriers for smaller plates.

6½ by 4¼, Rs. 190. 8½ by 6½, Rs. 245. 10 by 8, Rs, 290. 12 by 10, Rs. 350.

TREACHER & CO.'S SQUARE BELLOWS BODY CAMERAS.—Made of the best Spanish Mahogany French-polished, brass-bound, screwed in dovetail single swing back, and arranged to take plates in either direction, highly finished throughout, vertical sliding front, bottom boards, hinged to turn up, and improved side fastenings, securing perfect rigidity. These portable Cameras, available both for the Studio and Field, are well adapted for district and camp work, and from their great ranges of focus suitable for portraits, wide angle view and other lenses. Price with fine screw adjustment, double dark slide frames, and focus slide :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Plates 10 by 8" and under | Rs. 170 | Spare Slides for 12 by 10" and under | Rs. 55 |
| Spare Slides for do | ,, 45 | For Plates 15 by 12" | ,, 290 |
| For Plates 12 by 10" | ,, 235 | Spare Slides for do. | ,, 70 |

For Plates 15 by 15, with 2 extra dark slides with frames, Rs. 440.

DALLMEYER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES.

(Of Best Construction.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 B, Quick Acting Portrait Lens | Rs. 115 | No. 3 D, Patent Portrait and Group Lens | Rs. 160 |
| No. 3 B, Quick Acting Portrait Lens | ,, 225 | No. 4 D, Patent Portrait and Group Lens | ,, 225 |
| No. 2 C, Extra Quick Acting Portrait Lens | ,, 270 | No. 5 D, Patent Portrait and Group Lens | ,, 290 |

Dallmeyer's Patent Rapid Rectilinear Lenses.

| ze of View. | Size of Group. | Diameter of Lens. | Price Rigid Setting. | Size of View. | Size of Group. | Diameter of Lens. | Price Rigid Setting. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 by 12 | 12 by 10 | Ins. 2½ | Rs. 250 | 8½ by 6½ | 6 by 5 | Ins. 1½ | Rs. 120 |
| 12 by 10 | 10 by 8 | ,, 2 | ,, 215 | 6 by 5 | 5 by 4 | ,, ¼ | ,, 100 |
| 10 by 8 | 8½ by 6½ | ,, 1¾ | ,, 150 | 5 by 4 | 4¼ by 3¼ | ,, ⅛ | ,, 80 |

New Rapid Rectilinear Doublet Lens.

This is a Lens of the Rectilinear form, and though very low in price, is one of the best in the Market. It is adapted for Groups, Portraits in good light, Landscapes and Figures, and all outdoor work, except Wide-angle Pictures.

For ¼ size-plates, Rs. 43. For ½ size plates, Rs. 50. For 8½ by 6½ size-plates, Rs. 75.

THOMAS'S "PALL MALL" PLATES.

EXTRA RAPID, instantaneous, a richly coated Plate suitable for all.

| Size | 4¼ | 5 | 6½ | 8½ | 10 | 12 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3¼ | 4 | 4¼ | 6½ | 8 | 10 | 12 |
| Per dozen | 1-6 | 2-0 | 2-12 | 5-4 | 7-12 | 13-12 | 22-0 |
| Thickly Coated Landscape | 1-8 | ... | 3-8 | 6-0 | 9-0 | 14-8 | ... |
| Wrattan and Wainwright's | 1-10 | 2-10 | 3-12 | 7-0 | 10-8 | 17-0 | ... |
| Do. Drop Shutters | 2-2 | ... | 4-8 | 8-0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Edward's | 2-0 | 2-8 | 3-12 | 7-0 | 10-8 | 16-0 | ... |

| Size | 4¼ 3¼ | 5 4 | 6½ 4¼ | 8½ 6½ | 10 8 | 12 10 | 15 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARION'S Britannia...per doz. | Rs 1-5 | 2-0 | 2-12 | 5-0 | 9-8 | 13-0 | ... |
| ILFORD'S Yellow | ,, 1-2 | 2-0 | 2-8 | 4-8 | 8-0 | 12-8 | ... |
| ILFORD'S White | ,, 1-6 | ... | 2-12 | 5-0 | 9-4 | 13-8 | ... |
| COWAN'S Chloride | ,, 2-0 | ... | 4-0 | 8-0 | 12-0 | ... | ... |
| EASTMAN'S Bromide Paper. | ,, 0-10 | ... | 1-6 | 2-8 | 3-8 | 5-0 | ... |

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IN the DISPENSING of PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS, it is HIGHLY ESSENTIAL that only properly qualified persons, who have undergone special training for the work, should be entrusted. In the Dispensing Departments of our Three Establishments this important fact is duly considered. Our EUROPEAN STAFF are all EXPERIENCED CHEMISTS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN BY EXAMINATION. Our check system for the detection of errors is effective and complete, and our clientèle may confidently rely on the PURITY and QUALITY of all Drugs and Chemicals employed.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### EDINA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the FINEST HIGHLAND WHISKIES, possesses a RICH AROMA and FLAVOUR, and a SOFTNESS acquired by age.

Perdozen, Rs. 27-0.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS,

FROM THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURERS.

### THORPE AND CO.,

Best Japanned Overland Trunks, iron-bound, copper-rivetted; a very durable article.

| Inches | 30 | 33 | 36 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rupees | 33 | 36 | 39 |

Best Dull Canvas, fitted with Tray; a superior article.

| Inches | 30 | 33 | 36 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rupees | 35 | 39 | 41 |

The "Service" or Trooper, extra wide and low to go under seat or berth, best quality.

| Inches | 30 | 33 | 36 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rupees | 40 | 45 | 50 |

Ladies' Trunks best Dull Canvas, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, dress compartment, Pocket for papers, patent brass lever lock.

| Inches | 33 | 36 |
|---|---|---|
| Rupees | 55 | 60 |

The Gladstone Bag, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, the registered spring, double action locks, made specially for Travellers crossing the Continent, a most useful Bag, being light, capacious, and very strong.

| Inches | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rupees | 33 | 36 | 39 | 44 | 50 |

The same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.

| Inches | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rupees | 33 | 36 | 39 | 44 | 50 |

Best Black Enamelled Brief Bags.

| Inches | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rupees | 12-8 | 13-8 | 14-8 | 15-8 |

Courier or Money Bags, Tan Canvas. Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 11-8.

Hand Bags, wide mouth, Brown or Best Black Cow Hide.

| Inches | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rupees | 15-8 | 16-8 | 17-8 |

Soiled Linen Bags, White Canvas.

| Small. | Large. |
|---|---|
| Rs. 5-8 | Rs. 6 8 |

Tan Canvas Soiled Linen Bags.

| Small. | Large. |
|---|---|
| Rs. 7-8 | Rs. 8-8 |

Portable Travelling Baths, best blocked tin, fitted with wicker Basket, Lock, and Strap passing round.

| Inches | 24 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 36 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rupees | 25 | 30 | 33 | 40 | 45 |

Air-tight Boxes, best blocked tin, invaluable to Ladies travelling during the rains, strongly finished, with brass bolts and lever locks.

| Inches | 27 | 28 | 32 | 34 | 36 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rupees | 20 | 33 | 40 | 45 | 50 |

Air-tight Cases for Officers' Uniform or Dress Suits, best blocked tin.

| Inches | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rupees | 20 | 24 | 26 | 28 |

Air-tight Uniform Cases, will hold Sword, Helmet, Forage Cap, Uniform, &c., Rs. 40.

Best blocked Tin Helmet Cases, Rs. 7-8.

Cabin Dressing Case or Hold-all for Sponge, Comb and Brushes, Pomade, Shaving Brush, Nail Brush, Soap, &c., Strong, of Waterproof Sheeting, and Leather Straps—Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 8-8.

Hold-alls, Tan Canvas, large inside pocket, strong leather straps, from Rs. 9-8.

Hold-alls, Tan Waterproof Canvas, Leather-bound, large inside pocket, double flaps, strong leather straps, from Rs. 20.

"The Wolseley Pack," Waterproofed Grey Tweed and Tan Canvas, opens out flat, can be carried as a Bag, or Knapsack, from Rs. 25.

### THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

### HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

## MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SUPPLY THEIR

HIGH CLASS WATCHES

OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.

THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES

To be provided with

ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.

Including their last improvement, *viz.*,

A GOLD HAIRSPRING,

And their MAXIMUM Variation

IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of

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"IMMENSE CHOICE FOR THE HOT SEASON."

BANIANS, DRAWERS, SOCKS,
MERINO, BALBRIGGAN, LISLE.

*THE VERY BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.*

## HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, } BOMBAY.

## WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

### BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory :—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

*Akhbar-i-Soudagar*, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the ~~Influenza~~ Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.

Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

## J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS,

Just received Per P. & O. Steamers "Rohilla" and "Oriental."

"Acme" Cameras.
Albumenized Paper.
Albums, Photographic.
Do. Scrap.
Backgrounds.
Books on Photography.
Bottles, glass stoppered.
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Cloud Negatives.
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Developers.
Developing Lamps.
Developing Sinks.
Dishes. Glass.
Dishes, Granitine.
,, Porcelain.
Dishes, Ebonite.
Dropping Bottles.
Dry Plates.
Eastman's Bromide Paper.
Edward's Dry Plates.
,, Specialities.
Enlarging Apparatus.
Ferro Prussiate Paper.
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Finders, Newbold's.
Focussing Glasses.
Funnels, Glass.
Graduated Glass Jugs.
,, ,, Measures.
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,, ,, Opals.
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"Kodak" Cameras.
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Do. Do. Thomas.
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Wood's Plate and Print Washers.
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Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.

Complete Catalogue on Application.

## J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

## PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

### KING, KING, & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

THE BOMBAY SWITCHBACK RAILWAY is complete running order will be sold by Auction as it stands on the premises, on Thursday next, the 24th instant, at 4 P. M. (if not previously disposed of).

THE
### COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m., 8 annas.
Nights, from 8-30 to 11 p.m., Re. 1.
(Unless otherwise advertised.)

CHILDREN'S MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOONS from 2 to 4 p.m. (only.)

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS—Ladies Invitation Night—Ladies can procure Tickets free on application to the Manager at the Rink Office.

THURSDAY NIGHT Session will be opened, Free Admission—Skates as usual—for the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay. On this Night Men of the Army and Navy will be admitted only as Spectators.

On FRIDAY NIGHT—Invitation Night for the Officers and Men of H. M.'s Regular Forces—Skates as usual.

On SATURDAY NIGHT, 19th of April, there will be a SKATING and DANCING PARTY.
Admission Rs. 2. Skates Free.
Only those in Evening Dress admitted.
General Skating from 8-15 to 10.
Dancing from 10 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Men of the Army and Navy admitted only as Spectators on this Night.
Tickets now on Sale at the Rink Office.

On MONDAY NIGHT 21st April. There will be a Chair Obstacle Race of 5 laks. Any competitor knocking a chair down will be disqualified.

On TUESDAY NIGHT 22nd. A Tug-of-War for Civilians of Bombay, on Skates, best two heats.

On WEDNESDAY NIGHT 23rd. One Mill Race for Amateur's.

On THURSDAY NIGHT 24th. A Boxing Match on Skates.

On FRIDAY—Free invitation night for the officers and men of the Royal Navy. When a One-mile Race will be competed for.

On SATURDAY 26th—2nd Grand Spectacular Carnival for Children. Prices of admission—Adults (General admission Re. 1. Front row chairs on sides (Reserved) Rs. 2. End seats Rs. 3. Children 8 annas. Skates free to all Children in fancy costume. Names of costumes should be registered and tickets secured without delay. Tickets now on Sale at the Rink Office.

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| CHUBB'S | FIRE AND | CHUBB'S |
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37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1847.

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A PARTNER with Rs. 15 or 20,000 capital, to take up a one-third or an half Share in an established business, situated in a large city, with every mercantile facility. The business is a very paying one, and a partner is sought as opportunities have been afforded for enlarging it greatly. For further detailed particulars apply to "ALPHA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.
All communications are to be considered strictly private.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 18th instant till the end of May next, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the STREETS or beyond the enclosures of the house of the Owners of such Dogs will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 17th April, 1890

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports' for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, a rrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10
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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,900 tons Teakwood Squared Log Timber, under three separate Specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay.
The Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.
Tenders must be sealed and superscribed Tender for Teak Timber, delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p. m., (Gunfire) WEDNESDAY, the 14th May, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeepers's Office, Parel, 17th April, 1890.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION,
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER 1ST CLASS AT JUBBULPORE.

SUIT No. 32 OF 1888.

RAI BAHADUR SET GOKULNATH BULLUBDASS, proprietor of the firm of RAMKISONDASS KHUSHALCHUND.....Plaintiff
*vs.*
KALIDASS MAGANLAL and Manohardass of the firm of KALIDAS MANOHARDASS.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by decree made herein on 28th July, 1888, it was ordered *ex-parte* that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff Rs. 4,211-3-6 and Rs. 376-0-0 for Costs.
And Whereas by warrant of attachment dated 26th April, 1889, certain moveable property consisting of gold and silver ornaments and household furniture was attached towards the satisfaction of the balance of the said Decree.
Now it is hereby notified that on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1890, at 4 o'clock p.m., under the warrant for sale dated 4th March, 1890, the undersigned will put up for sale, by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Sheriff's Office, High Court, the moveable property aforesaid for the satisfaction of the balance of the said Decree and Costs.
Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.
For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 17th day of April, 1890.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MR. MULJI BHAWANIDAS BARBHAYA,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2; Postage, 4 Annas.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUDIES SELECT LIBRARY COMPANY, LIMITED,
New Oxford Street,
LONDON.

THE DIRECTORS of the above Library wish to call attention to the fact that they are IN NO WAY CONNECTED with any Firm trading as Librarians, in Calcutta, or elsewhere in India, under the name of Mudie and Co.
London, 21st March, 1890.—

REMFRY & ROSE,
Solicitors.

## NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

A MINING ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in the Brazels and Africa, in the prospecting for Diamonds and other Precious Stones, would undertake to prospect on Private or Public Lands, on a salary and commission. Highest references given. Apply

G. JACKSON, M. E.,
Good Hope Hotel, Kemberley, South Africa,
or to the office of this paper.

FOX-HOUNDS FOR SALE.

A FEW COUPLE belonging to the Bombay Hunt are for sale. Hounds in good health and condition. No reasonable offer will be refused. Applications to be sent to the undersigned

G. K. REMINGTON,
The Kennels, Worlee.

TO SEED CRUSHERS.

FOR SALE, Patent Rotary Steam heated OIL MILLS Manufactured by the well-known Firm of Ross, Down, and Thompson, of Hull, England.
One H.P. required for each Machine.
Price Rs. 150. Quite new.
Drawings on application to.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 29th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th April, 1890.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of NEW BUSINESS received by the ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE during the First Three Months of the Years 1889 and 1890.

| Years. | Number and Amount of Proposals received during these months. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Amount. |
| 1889 | 536 | 14,41,600 |
| 1890 | 588 | 19,40,500 |

*** The very germ of the Provision of Life Assurance consists in its being—PROMPTLY ADOPTED.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F I A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE—ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

## INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
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Secretary.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free,—Mr. E. NORTON, 219, High Holborn London, Eng.

JUST PUBLISHED
TENTH EDITION.; FORTIETH THOUSAND.

THE UNIVERSE.—A Study of Contrasts in Creation, and Marvels Revealed and Explained by Natural Science. By F. A. Pouchet, M.D. With 272 Engravings on Wood and a Coloured Frontispiece. Cloth 8s. 6d.

From the *Times*:—"We can honestly commend this work, which is admirable, as it is copiously illustrated.

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A Handy Book of Reference on all Subjects and for all Readers. With numerous engravings and maps. To be completed in eight volumes, published quarterly, square 8vo. cloth, 6s. each; or half morocco, 8s. 6d. each.
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natura laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in lib. and pound tins, lables thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No ads advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADEIRA," Leacock's "Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationary Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watche and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wather, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Banjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR! MAHABLESHWAR!!—Phaeton from Wather to Mahableshwar, Rs. 15. Tonga from Wather to Mahableshwar, Rs. 10, Seats in Tonga for servants each Rs. 2. Parcels, including railway charges per lb. As. 2. Apply to Coverjee Ardasir and Co., Poona, Mahabieshwar and Bombay Livery Stable Co., Limited.

WANTED, a COMPOUNDER. Apply to TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

TO LET.—PREMISES in Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Hotel, Suitable for an Office or Shop. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son, Rampart Row.

JUST UNPACKED—A new consignment, of Kioto ware half a Dinner set for 6 persons for Rs. 16 only: also Cutlery and Glassware. Cheapest prices. SHROFF BROTHERS.

IMMEDIATE SALE.—Victoria, Rs. 330; Buggy, Rs. 80; C. B. Horse and Sets Harness, Rs. 130. Imported Terrier, Rs. 80, or Rs. 575 if taken as a lot. Owner going home. No Agents. 771, care of this paper.

AN iron framed GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE of STUTTGART MAKE, almost new, and in perfect order, will be sold without reserve, on Saturday, the 19th April, at Messrs. Bennet's Auction, Marine Street, Bombay.

INDO BRITISH INSTITUTION—WANTed for the Girls' School a MATRON on Rs. 40 with free quarters, and an Assistant Teacher (matriculated preferred) on Rs. 25. Also a MATRON on Rs. 40, with free quarters for the Boys' School. Apply by letter to the Secretary, Middle Colaba.

FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and all other THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS, MOTIVALA'S VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS stand unrivalled. See Handbills for certificate of cures. Price 4, 6 and 10 annas per Phial. To be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, and of all Medicine Vendors in all parts of India.

WANTED SITUATION for COLONEL WILSON'S COOK till November. Bombay, Poona. Been through course of tuition Byculla Club. Address BYCULLA CLUB.

WANTED MASTER-MARINER, to take charge of a small Steamer plying in the Red Sea. Must be young and active; teetotaller preferred. Apply with testimonials to B., care of this paper.

WANTED, a competent SALESMAN, with some knowledge of Continental Piece-goods and with influence among dealers. Salary according to experience. Apply "X.Y.Z.," care of this office.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO BE LET for Six Months, from 1st May next. Also the use of two horses and a carriage for the keeping. For terms, &c., apply to F. BOZZONI, Middle Colaba.

PANCHGANI TO LET,—Prospect HOUSE and YELLOW ROSE COTTAGE both well Situated and furnished within easy reach of Church, High School, and Library.—WILLIAM SPIERS, House Agent.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SEWING MACHINES, Flour Mills, Crushers, &c. A large Variety from the best Makers. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to B, L, A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance postage extra.

STANEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

RECEIVED by last Mail, Tunes for Phœnix, Giant Aristons, Aristons, Celestinas, Aurephones, and to Euphoniums. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A splendid choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses new designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—In great variety, from one of the best Manufacturers. Suitable for presentation. Moderate in prices.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

LAWSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

MANGALORE TILES.—Second to none in this market. Prices reduced. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

HORIZONTAL ENGINE, 12 H. P., Vertical Engines and Boilers, 6 H. P., Portable Engines, 10 and 12 H. P., nearly due. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN &c., Bellasis Road, Byculla. Agents for Brown and May.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF 265 CASES BEADS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at old Modikhana, in the Godown of a house situate opposite to Wadia and Sons' house, by order of the Mortgagee sets of Jadhbay Bomanji Jeejibhoy, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Borah Moola Abdool Hoosein Sulemanjee:
(265) Cases beads comprising Cornecletta, Seed and pound beads.

SALE of His BALES DAMAGED WET AND BURNT COTTON

Under instructions from Messrs Lidbetter and Co. Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 18th April, 1890, at 3 p.m. at the Scott Press, Colaba, on account of the underwriters:—
His sales damaged, wet and burnt full-pressed bales of fine ginned Broach Cotton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 18th April, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of SOAP FACTORY together with its Engine, Boilers, Machinery, &c., at Mahim, Agar, opposite Gopi Talao.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the Soap Factory together with its Engines, Boilers, Machinery, consisting of large cast-iron frames, large iron tanks, ropes, strings, brass engine pipes and cocks, platform scales, and large quantity of casting soda, washing soda, fat, ether, palm oil, &c., &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. R. Co's Foreman's Quarters, Parel, blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, table ornaments, hanging lamps, &c., the property of B. Johnson, Esq. The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNET & Co. will sell by public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored pice-goods:—
1 Grand square pianofote by Dolmee & Son, Stuttgart,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 Second-hand strong mail phaeton, in very good order.
1 Bay Arab horse 14-3, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Chesnut, Arab Galloway
1 Strong roan pony, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Bay Arab horse. 14 hands, quiet in harness.
1 Strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 Second-hand strong landau.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WATCHES AND CLOCK.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their rooms.—
1 gold hunting keyless lever watch, monogram set with diamonds, minute repeater, by W. Mills of London.
1 half hunting keyless lever watch black dial and silver hands, by S. Manuel of London.
1 gold C.F. key winder independent seconds watch showing 5 minutes.
1 gold C.F. key less lever watch, by James McCabe of London.
1 striking lever 8 day English palky clock by McCabe.
The above are now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 21st, and TUESDAY, the 22nd April, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, opposite Scandal Point, the very valuable and handsome French-polished plain and carved household furniture, made by Liberty and Co., London, Wimbridge, "John-Roberts" and Alex. Mackay, a first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by "John Roberts and Co.," with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete. A handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," in very good order, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate oil paintings, rich table ornaments, marble figures, Cashmere work ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. RICHARDSON, Esq., proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

The Bombpy Switchback Railway in complete running order will be sold by auction by Messrs BENETT and Co, as it stands on the premises, on THURSDAY next, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., (if not previously disposed of) by private sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PADDLE STEAM LAUNCHES.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder.
The paddle steam launch "Silvia" (60 by 9 by 6), carries over 100 passengers, and draws only 2 feet of water.
The paddle steam launch "Wymph," (46 by 6½ by 3½) carries over 50 passengers, and draws 1½ feet of water only. The Launches are at present lying at Apollo Bunder, where they can be seen at any time.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 50 Custom House opposite the Custom House, the valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved, French-polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich, table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of A E Barrie Smith, Esq.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Geange, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain household furniture by Wimbridge and Jamsetjee Nowrojee, also open carved blackwood furniture, glass and crockery ware, a mahogany upright cottage piano by Soundy and Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong bay waler gelding 15-2, 9 years old, a collection of choice rare plants in tubs and pots, &c, &c, the property of J. W. Orr, Esq., proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will on view 4 days before the sale

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, opposite Scandal Point, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, of the latest design, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts, Soundy and Co., rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of R. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the time.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

The Bungalow known as "Iron Roof," situated at Mahableshwar Hill, containing about 5 acres and 24 goontas. The bungalow is in very good condition and has a beautiful scenery and is well furnished. Private offers will be received by the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 18th April, 1890.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all others Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by these pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

| | |
|---|---|
| BLOODHOUNDS | £25 each. |
| DEERHOUNDS | £20 " |
| MASTIFFS | £20 " |
| BOARHOUNDS | £20 " |
| BULL DOGS | £20 " |
| BULL TERRIERS | £10 " |
| FOX TERRIERS | £10 " |
| IRISH TERRIERS | £10 " |
| WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS | £20 |
| WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS | £10 |

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale London.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
*Complete and easy reference.*
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches
be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
*Cloth Limp Cover.*
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | $7,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | $4,400,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS | $7,500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
*Chairman*—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
*Deputy-Chairman*—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. John Bell-Irving. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq. |
| W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq. |
| T. E. Davies, Esq. | L. Poensecker, Esq. |
| J. F. Holliday, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq. |
| Hon. B. Layton. | E. A. Solomon, Esq. |

*Chief Manager*—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy. | Hankow. | Penang. |
| Bankok. | Hiogo. | Saigon. |
| Batavia. | Hollo. | San Francisco |
| Bombay. | Lyons. | Singapore. |
| Calcutta. | Manila. | Tientsin. |
| Foochow. | New York. | Yokohama. |
| Peking | Hamburg | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£393,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£196,500
RESERVE FUND.....£119,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB BANKING CO., LD.,
Head Office:—LAHORE; Branch at FEROZEPORE

Authorized Capital.....Rs. 5,00,000
Subscribed Capital (1st Issue).....„ 2,50,000

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 6
Ditto 6 „ 5 } Per cent.
Ditto 3 „ 4 } Per annum.
Ditto 1 „ 2

STERLING DEPOSITS.
Rates 5, 4 and 3 per cent. per annum; neither principal nor interest being affected by the fluctuations of exchange.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS.
Rate 4 per cent. Money available on demand, for remittance to England.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Sums as low as Rs. 10 received; interest 6 per cent.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
☞ Money received for deposit accounts, at par, at the principal Cities in India.

D. P. MASSON,
Managing Director.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
LIMITED.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 584,400.
REST..... „ 152,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON
Manager.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
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J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up | Last Half-Yearly. Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | 4 pr. ct. | 930 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 980 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 930 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 200,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 125 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £25 |
| Char. Mercantile | 30,000 | £25 | £25 | 5 pr. ct. | 380 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 60,000 | £125 | all | 17½ pr.ct. | .. |
| National Bank of India | 32,320 | £25 | £12½ | 5 pr. ct. | 180 |
| New Oriental Bank | 50,000 | £10 | all | 6 pr. ct. | 170 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Yearly. | |
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,110 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 230 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 60 | 700x |
| Apollo | 750 | 2,400 | 2,200 | Nil. | 240 |
| Bellary | 197 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 45 | 385xd |
| Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld. | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 20 | 140 |
| Cplaba | 800 | 200 | 200 | 16 | 9 |
| East India | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 55 | 335 |
| English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld. | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 130 | 1,230 |
| Fort | 400 | 250 | .. | ... | 195 |
| French | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 150 | 1,150 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 300 | 500 | all | 50 | 525 |
| Khangaum | 450 | 450 | 500 | 60 | 450 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G, and P. Co., Ld. | 240 | 450 | 450 | 45 | 417 |
| Mercantile | 800 | 500 | 500 | pr. ct. | 501 |
| Mofussil Co | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Nil. | 61 |
| Munmar M | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | 50 | 435 |
| New Berar | 1,000 | 250 | all | 25 | 177½ |
| New Indian | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | 45 | 550 |
| Prince of Wales | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | 11 | 87½ |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 600 | 500 | 600 | 40 | 345 |
| Sassoon | 500 | 500 | 50 | 60 | 500 |
| Sind and Panjab Co | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 500 |
| Sind | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,150 |
| Volkart | 400 | 3,000 | 750 | 50 | 480 |
| | .. | 1,000 | all | 60 | 615 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 15 | 200 |
| | 750 | 150 | 150 | Rs. 7½ | 150 |
| Badham Pile & Co, Ld | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 14 | 140 |
| apty Co., Ld., | 625 | 00 | 185 | Nil | 45 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld | | | | 6 p.c. | 60 |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co | 750 | 500 | 500 | 10 p.c. | 725 |
| Bombay Ice Co. Ld | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 81 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 180 | Rs. 180 | 3,250 |
| Do (3rd Issue) | 2,000 | 62 | 45 | Rs. 45 | 820 |
| Municipal Bonds | ... | ... | ... | p.o | 105 |
| Clydesdale Dyeing Co | 1,000 | 500 | | ... | .. |
| Cooper madon Ld | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs | 8 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 40 nl |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | ... | 167½ |
| Geyer & Co. Ld. | 500 | 100 | 40 | ... | 10 |
| Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 p.c. | 1. |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld | 12,000 | 25 | 25 | | 4½ |
| Kurrachee Ligtherage | 500 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 10 | 10 |
| Kemp & Co. Ld | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 25 | 360 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 00 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 70 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 300 | 10 | 100 | 13 p.c. | 7 |
| Do Foundry | 500 | 100 | 100 | ... | 6 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life As | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 10 p.c. | 205 |
| Oriental Loan Asso | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 p.s | 2 |
| Port Canning Co | 6,000 | 000 | 1,000 | Rs. 2 | 365 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 50 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. | 99 |
| Soundy & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | ... | 9 p.c. | 100 |
| Southwell and Austin | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | 80 |
| Telephone and Co., Ld | 19,000 | 25 | 500 | Rs. 5-8 | 11½ |
| Treacher and Co., Ld | 1,305 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 85 | 1,225 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld | 1,500 | 100 | | Rs. 10 | 13 |
| Western India Flour | 000 | 1 | 12 | Nil. | 35 |
| T M Mody & Co Bhownuggar City P. & M. Co., Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 15 | 80 230 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Last half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,300 |
| Alfred Manufacture | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 100 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | Nil. | 430 |
| Albert Edward Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 175 |
| Anglo-Indian | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 65 |
| Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary) | 871 | 500 | all | 25 | 500 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,300 | 1,000 | 25 | 630 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co | 600 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 390 |
| Central India | 3,750 | 500 | 500 | 45 | 840 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 860 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 520 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | 10 | 600 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 420 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 440 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 900 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | all | 15 | 490 |
| Framjee Petit. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 420 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 115 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 730 |
| Hingunghat Mill | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 750 |
| Howard and Bullroughs | 1,500 | 50 | 500 | 15 | 480 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 690xd |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 350 |
| Indian Manfg. | 000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 860xd |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 530 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 350 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,600 | 250 | 250 | 7½ | 235 |
| ewraz Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 | 815 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 560 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 200 nom |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 520 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 140 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 695 |
| Madras United | 300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,850xd |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 400 |
| Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga) | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 9 pr. ct. | 500 nom |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | all | 50 | 1,115 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 87½ |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,050 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,565 |
| Mahar Mysore & M Co | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 105 |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 250 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 600 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | 10 | 350 |
| People of India | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 60 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 900 |
| Prince of Wales | in | Liquida tion. | | | |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,590 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,235 |
| Soondercas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 350 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 115 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 275 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 255 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 560 |
| Syadesh Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 235 |
| Victoria Mills | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 400 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 375 |
| Queen Mills | 670 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 715 |
| Ripon Mills | 000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 920xd |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four per cent | 100 |
| Four-and-a-half per cent | 101 |
| Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans | 103½ |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate | |
| New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872 | Nil |
| City of Paris Loan | 223 |
| Port Trust Bonds | 93 |

### EXCHANGE.

| | Terms. | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | On demand | 1s. 5 21-32d. |
| Do, do, | Telegraphic | 1s. 5 19-32. |
| Do. do. | 3 Months' sight. | 1s. 5 23-32. |
| Do. do. | 4 Do do. | 1s. 5½. |
| Do. do. | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 5 13-16. |
| Do. Credit | 3 Do do. | 1s. 5 13-16. |
| Do. do. | 6 Do do. | 1s. 5 23-32. |
| Do. Documents. | 3 Do do. | 1s. 5 27-32. |
| Do. do. | 6 Do do. | 1s. 5 15-16. |
| Francs | 3 Do do. | 1-87. |
| Do. | 6 Do. do. | 1-85½. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100 1-16 |
| Do. | 60 days do. | 98½. |
| Madras | At sight | 100. |
| Do. | 30 days' do. | 99 |
| China | 60 Do. do. | 216½ |

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Industrial Art Exibibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 16th:—M. Ahmed (barque), from Chittagong. Yesterday:—Bellagis (s), from Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Werneth Hall (s), for Liverpool; Strathmore (s), Trieste and Venice; Saint Dunstan (s), Liverpool, &c.; Chindwara (s), Calcutta, &c.; H. M. S. Griffon, England; and Lombardy (s), China, &c.

THE POOR BOYS' SEMINARY.—The first annual exhibition, in connection with the Poor Boys' Seminary, is to be held to-morrow evening at the Free General Assembly's Institution, Khetwadi. The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., will preside.

THE ARTS EXHIBITION.—Messrs. Harjivan and Parbhudas have sent to the Exhibition a diamond, about 17 carats in weight, originally worth Rs. 80,000 (now Rs. 40,000), obtained from the Raja of Nipani. It is one of the biggest jewels in Bombay. Mr. H. Amarchund also exhibits a large silver race cup, worth Rs. 500. From 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. to-day the Exhibition is open for purdah ladies.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will play the following programme at the Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Overture | Flotte Bursche ..... Suppe. |
| Valse | Fairy Voices ..... Crowe. |
| Reminiscences of Balfe | ..... Godfrey. |
| Dance | Landler Aelpler's Lust ..... Keler Bela. |
| Fantasia | An Evening about Town ..... Basquit. |
| Polonaise | Der Fackeizug ..... Faust. |

SOMNATH.—On Wednesday evening there was a social gathering at Pundita Ramabai's Widows' Home, in the presence of many ladies and gentlemen and other friends interested in the Home. The Pundita gave an interesting description of "Somnath," the largest temple of the ancient Hindoos, which was invaded and destroyed by Mahomed of Ghuznee. She eulogized the architectural work of the ancient Hindoos, and described briefly the way in which the temple was destroyed by the Mahomedan conqueror, and how bravely the Hindoos fought for their religion. She also showed the guests different stones, which she had collected from that desolate temple. Every one present listened with great interest to the discourse, the historical facts of which she related most vividly.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Ahmed Moosa, a Siddee fireman, was brought up on remand, and charged by Inspector George, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having assaulted Mahadoo Bhicajee, while in the execution of his duty, on the 3rd instant, near the Two Tanks. It appears about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 3rd instant, a number of Siddees were creating a disturbance on the public road, near the Two Tanks, when Inspector Cobb and a number of native policemen went there to quell the disturbance. On seeing the police the Siddees took to flight in several directions. The accused was running away towards the J. J. Hospital, when Mahadoo Bhicajee, who was doing duty near the J. J. Hospital, on the Parel Road, tried to stop the accused, when the accused struck Mahadoo Bhicajee a severe blow over the left eye with a stick causing a cut, in consequence of which he was detained in hospital for several days. Subsequently the accused was arrested, and taken into police custody. Ahmed Moosa was fined Rs. 20.

A DAY-LIGHT ROBBER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector Cobb charged a noted character, named Nalmull Valjee, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a bundle containing fifty-four pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 10, the property of a dhoby woman, named Rye, from her residence at Jacob's Circle, on Wednesday afternoon last. It appears that the clothes in question were entrusted to the complainant by some of her customers. She returned home with the bundle at about 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and left it near the door of her room in a chawl. At this time the accused came into the chawl, and went up the passage between the rooms. On his return soon after he picked up the bundle, and was walking off with it when the woman raised an alarm. A neighbour, named Gunput Malee, pursued the accused, arrested him, and handed him over to the police, but the accused dropped the bundle when he saw that he was pursued. Nalmull Valjee was convicted, and, on admitting four previous convictions, was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SON.—A Hindoo, named Joogal Lalla, appeared yesterday before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and made an application on behalf of a widow, named Ambabai, that a warrant of arrest might be issued against her son, Jamnadas Parmanandas, who had absconded from Bombay on the 13th instant, with an amount of gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 385. Joogal was moonim to a firm outside the Fort, which was known in Bombay, under the name of Parmanand Bhagwandas, in Narron Dhuru Street. After the death of Ambabai's husband the transactions of the business was carried by Joogal, and it was during the absence of him and Ambabai from their dwelling on the 13th inst. that the theft was committed. Owing to various ceremonies having to be performed on that date the whole family had gone to Goolalwady. The missing articles were left in a cupboard, the key of which had been inadvertently left behind by the widow. Whilst the members of the family were absent from home the widow's son, Jamnadas, walked into the house, and after possessing himself of the valuables, absconded from Bombay. The suspicions of Ambabai were confirmed as her son did not return to the house on the evening the theft was discovered. His Worship, informing the complainant Joogal that the charge was a serious one for the widow to lay against her son, granted the application and ordered a warrant of apprehension and a search-warrant to be issued. The accused was allowed bail in Rs. 500 and a surety in a similar amount.

HOUSE-BREAKING IN GREEN LANE.—Framjee Bhicajee, an inspector in the detective branch, yesterday placed Cassim Mahomed, before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of having committed theft of property, of the collective value of Rs. 144. Mr. Adolf Shoe, a commercial agent in the firm of Alexander Schneider, in Green Lane, Fort, informed his Worship that on the morning of the 13th of April they discovered on opening their shop a quantity of satin brocades, rings, flowered grenadines, and sundry sample piece-goods missing. Information was conveyed to the police, and on making enquiries the accused was traced and arrested in a house in Chimna Butcher Street. Further investigations led to the identification of other portions of property, which had been sold and disposed of to various barans. Cassim's effects being searched, a number of instruments and a bunch of keys for trying and opening locks were discovered. The prisoner in answer to the Court as to what statements he had to submit in his defence pleaded guilty, but informed his Worship that the goods had been given him by some other person whom he would be unable to recognise as he was partially blind. Sufficent evidence being adduced to satisfy the Court of the perpetration of the theft, Cassim was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

## DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE NAWAB OF RADHANPORE.

His HIGHNESS BISSMILLA KHAN, the Nawab of Radhanpore, accompanied by his assistant Dewan, Anundprasad Tricumlall, left the Grant Road station at 11-35 yesterday morning by the ordinary Ahmedabad passenger train. His Highness, accompanied by Mr. A. C. Logan, Under-Secretary to Government, and Mr. Y. M. Kelkar, Oriental Translator to Government, who formed a deputation to see the Nawab Saheb off on behalf of the Bombay Government, arrived some few minutes before the train arrived. A guard-of-honour, consisting of 50 men of the 4th Bombay Rifles, with band and colours, under the command of a Native Officer, paraded outside the station. His Highness was then conducted to the station platform. Amongst those present at the station to bid the Nawab Saheb good-bye were Messrs. Shewshunker Pritamlal, Jewaj Madowjee, and others. On the arrival of the train, the special carriages, reserved for his Highness and suite, were attached to the train. Immediately after which the train steamed out of the station amidst loud cheers.

MR. C. WARBURTON, Assistant Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, has been allowed three months' privilege leave.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 16.

Mallins, Surgeon, Ms, 1st Cav H C, on leave, from Aurungabad.

APRIL 17.

Budgen, Br-General, Bo, Staff, off duty, from Deolali.
Sawyer, Major, Bo. Staff, off duty, from Deolali.
McRae, Lt-Col, Bo, M Bheel Corps, on leave.
Jenkins, Major, Bengal, D S O, on leave, from Peshawar.
Barlow, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Cawnpore,
O'Hara, Lieut, Punjab, Dragoon Guards, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 14.

Beutick, Lieut, Bo, 4 Bom Rifles, on duty, to Mhow.

APRIL 15.

Geoghan, 2nd Lieut, Bo 2nd, Glouster on med cert, to England.
Budgen, Br-Genl, Bo Staff, on duty, to Deolali.
Sawyer, Major, Bo Staff, on duty, to Deolali.

APRIL 18.

Barlow, Major, Bengal, RA, on leave, to England.
McRae, Lt-Col, Bo, M Bheel corps, on leave, to England.
Ebden, Lt-Col, Bo, 10th Bo L I, on leave, to England
Cook, Col, Bengal, 36th Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Mantresor, Capt, Bengal, 17th Lanc, on leave, to England.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, April* 17, 1890.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Medical officer is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Estabt, with effect from the 5th April 1890, the date of his arrival at Bombay:—Surgn E L C Smith.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough out of India on private affairs for one year and thirty-seven days.

Col T E Strong, S C, Commandant, 14th Bombay Infantry.

S M Railway Vol Rifle Corps.—The following promotions are made:—

To be Captain—Lieut G W Lindeley.

To be Lieut—Second Lieut W Sargeaunt.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Lieut-Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps—Major J M Hunter.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for 12 months on medical certificate, under the Leave Rules of 1889:—Assist. Commissary and Honorary Lieut T W Brumby, Ordnance Dept.

The following Native promotion is made:—1st Lancers—Farrier-Major Shaikh Rayman to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Tara Singh, promoted.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff are brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command, the date of their arrival at Bombay:—Brigade Surgn R P Ferguson, Surgn T F W Fogarty, M B, and Surgn C R Bartlett.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—The undermentioned office is permitted to resign his Commission:—Second Lieut W Cooper.

2nd Battn B B and C I Railway Vol Rifle Corps.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his Commission:—Capt C H Mackie.

The following Native promotions are made:—30th Bombay Infantry—Jamadar Sri Kishn to be Subhedar and Havaldar Amirulla Khan to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Subhedar Nizam Ali Khan, pensioned. Color Havaldar Budha Khan to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Husain-bakhsh, pensioned.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Surgn W H Burke, I M S, and Lieut-Col J T Watling, S C.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Surgn-Major D A Patterson, M D, I M S, six months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy of State for India to retire from the Service, with effect from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Col W H J Stopford, Cavalry.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Surgn C Monks, acting Port Surgeon, Aden, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days.

Col G L C Merewether, R.E., Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 5th May 1890.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J Sladen, C S, to act temporarily as Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J W Walker, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr C G W Macpherson, CIE, on his return to duty, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat pending further orders; and Mr S Hammick to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar during the absence of Mr J W Walker on furlough or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C A B Beatty, on his return to duty, to act as Supt of Police, B B and C I Railway, during the absence of Mr C F G Lester on privilege leave or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr Dhanjisha Dadabhai to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Thana District during the absence of Mr G W Cotgrave or pending further orders; and Mr J G Foard, sub pro tem. Inspr of Police, Poona Cantonment, to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Panch Mahals District pending further orders:—

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay during the absence of Khan Bahadur Kharsedji Manekji Kharsedji on privilege leave or pending further orders:—Khan Bahadur Hormasji Dadabhai to act as Third Judge vice Khan Bahadur Kharsedji Manekji Kharsedji; and Mr Limji Navroji Banaji, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Fourth Judge vice Khan Bahadur Hormasji Dadabhai.

Mr. Nathji Haribhai has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Vagra in the Surat Dist, vice Mr Motiram Bhavanidas on sick leave.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A R Maidment, acting Assist Supt of Police, Thana, to act as personal Assist to the Inspr-Genl of Police vice Mr E C Cox, during the absence of Mr H T Ommaney, CS, on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Capt C F Grantham, 6th Bo Cavy, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad, and is invested with First Class Magisterial powers within the limits of the Cantonment of Jacobabad.

Capt C F Grantham is also appointed to be Supt of Bazars for the Cantonment of Jacobabad.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye from Jalgaon to Junnar at his own request and Rao Saheb Damodhar Kacheshwar Dhodapkar from Junnar to Jalgaon at his own request.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut-Colonel J R Watson to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories, subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr E A Bulkley, Supt of Police, Ratnagiri, passed an examination in Marathi.

Rao Sahebs Shridhar Mahadeo Kale, Gopal Anant Bhat and Krishnaji Sadashiv Risvadkar, are appointed to be sub pro tem. Second Class Subordinate Judges in their respective grades until further orders.

Khan Saheb Kazi Kamruddin, Dist Depy Collr in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. F Austin, Supt of Police, Shikarpur, has been permitted by her Majesty's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E D Talati, Vice-Principal, Elphinstone High School, has been granted an extension for six months of furlough.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that, on return to duty of Mr W Wordsworth, Mr R G Oxenham and Mr S Cooke will revert to their substantive grades, and Mr Kirkham and Mr Jacob will continue to act in the First and Second Grades respectively during the further absence of Dr T Cooke or till further orders.

Mr M MacMillan resumed charged of his appointment as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy at the Elphinstone College on the 19th ultimo.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R E Candy, C S, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Satara, District Registrar and Political Agent, Satara, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Satara District, vice Mr Keyser, or pending further orders. Mr H E Winter, C-S, on relief by Mr Candy, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Sholapur, District Registrar, Sholapur, and Political Agent, Akalkot, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Sholapur District.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. K R Bomanji, CS, to be Assist Collector, Khandesh; Mr L G Deshmukh, CS, to be Assist Collector, Broach; Mr H L Hervey, CS, to be Assist Collector, Khanara; and Mr J Davidson, CS, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Kanara, and District Registrar, Kanara, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Kanara District, with effect from Mr Blathwayt's departure on leave.

Messrs Mancherji Pestanji Khareghat, C S, and C H A Hill, C S, passed an examination in Marathi on the 9th inst.

Mr J W A Weir, C S, and Rao Bahadur Krishna rao Shivram Tipnis, Personal Assist to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, passed an examination in Gujarati on the 9th inst.

Mr E H Aitken, Assist Collector of Salt Revenue, Kanara Range, passed an examination in Kanarese on the 9th inst.

Mr S L Batchelor, C S, to be Assist to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr W H McCann, Assistt Collector of Salt Revenue in charge Coast Guard Service, has been granted privilege leave of absence or three months from 25th Feb 1890.

Mr W Woodward has been permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service, on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1890.

Mr G A Hight, Depy Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr C Warburton, Assist Supt, Deccan Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Rt. Hon the Governor has been pleased to nominate the following officers to appointments on his Personal Staff:—S W Edgerley, Esquire, C S, to be Private Secretary; Col F W Rhodes, 1st Royal Dragoons, to be Military Secretary; Capt A W Forbes, 4th Bombay Cavalry, to be an Aid-de-Camp; Lieut the Hon St L H Jervis, 3rd Batt the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be an Aide-de-Camp; and Surg H Martin, M B, to be Medical Officer.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E F Dawson, Ex Engr for Irrigation, Dharwar, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Belgaum and Kolhapur, in addition to his own duties.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. A F Grey sub *pro tem.* third grade Inspr, of Police, Ahmedabad, is confirmed in that grade.

## HIGH COURT.—APRIL 18.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

673—Ardesir, H. and D.—Nanusha Jaggoosha vs. Rev. T. H. Greig and others—Macfarlane, E. and H. Part heard.

636—Jefferson, B D and K—Shaik Moosa Abdool Latiff vs. Pestonji Nusserwanji Mistry and another,—Payne G and S.

644—Chitnis, M and M—Goswami Sri Vithleshji Dwarkanathji vs Sha Ranchordas Khusal and another—Mansuklal, D. and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

53-89—Conroy and B—Gokibai vs Lukhmidas Khimji—Jefferson, B D and K—Part heard.

385-89—Wadia and G—Shivnarayen Muthurdas vs C A Beyts and others—Little, S F and N.

698-63—M H Khan, for pauper, Fuzloodin bin Cumroodin Nowrungay vs Aishabai and others—Ardesir, H and D.

Defended New Long Causes.

693-89—Roughton and B—E B Angelo vs A A Angelo—Crawford, B B and B.

52-90—Roughton and B—E B Angelo vs A A Angelo—Crawford B B and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

175-89—Ardeshir, H and D—Ebrahimbhoy Peermahomed and others vs Peerbhoy Essoobjee and another—Jefferson, B D and K, and W and G

448-88—Chitnis, M and M—Abba bin Baba Saheb Bhisley vs. Rahimtoola Dewraj and others,—Payne, G and S.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lycia s—50 drums turpentine, Meiffre, Neveu and Co.

Locksley Hall s—8 cases polished plate glass, J Adamjee; 2 cases polished plate glass, M Nowrojee.

Clan Graham s—7 cases polished plate glass, S Liladhur; 15 barrels mineral oil, Norrie, Mitchell and Co.

Britannia s—5 cases soap, Bull, Bevan and Co.

Branksome Hall s—50 cases slates, M A M Tyebally.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin s—1¼ cask and 1 case whisky, The R B Yacht Club.

FROM LONDON.

Kangra s—8 cases polished plate glass, J Adamjee.

Atrato s—25 cases clocks, M. Goculdas and Co; 8 cases polished plate glass, S Dossajee; 1 hogshead brandy, R. Ramchundra and Co.

Lord Charlemont s—7 cases silvered plate glass, S Esajee; 50 barrels whiting A. Jeevanjee and Co; 8 bales printing paper, Jevajee Dadaje; 50 drums linseed oil, A. Sumsoodin.

Oriental s—20 cases cheese and butter, R. Jooma; 16 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Eduljee Banajee; 26 kegs paint, Vincent Soares; 15 cases varnish, M Abdoolhoosen; 20 cases provision and 12 cases liquours, green and Read.

FROM ANTWERP.

Atrato s,— 25 kegs red lead, A. Toolsidas.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—20 cases soap, E. Adamjee.

Thisbe s—259 packages paper, S. A. S. Dawood.

Imperatrix s—10 bales paper, Volkart Brothers; 4 cases papers, A. Esmailjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Branksome Hall s—25 cases brandy, D. Cowasjee.

Singapore s—35 cases liquors, D. Cowasjee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Oriental s— 50 cases geneva, D. Cowasjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Falls of Inversnaid s—5,000 cases kerosine oil, J Peerbhoy and Co.

FROM BATOUM.

Peveril s—15,000 cases kerosine oil, J Peerbhoy and Co

Kent s—20,000 cases kerosine oil, Ernsthausen and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—1,000 barrels sulphur, E Mahomedally and Co; 600 barrels cement, Volkart Brothers; 250 barrels sulphur, M Nathu; 10 casks bird shots, M Noorbhoy; 45 cases vermouth, D Cowasjee; 46 cases burgundy, Phillips and Co; 1 barrel claret, George Lackhart and Co.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th April, 1890.

*Means of observations at* 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m. and* 10 *p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah | 29·794 |
| Temperature of the Air | 82°0 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76°2 |
| Dew Point | 73°9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 76·9 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | 0·4 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | 87·3 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.) | 76·3 |
| General Directions of Wind *a* | NW, N, NNE, NW, WNW, NW, NNW, ENE. |
| Movement of wind in 21 hours *a* | 262 |

*a* From midnight to midnight.

FROM Calcutta, in February last, 583 natives of India sailed to try their fortune in Fiji. More than 300 hailed from the North-West Provinces, and about 100 each from Behar and Oudh. For some reason Bengalis of the poorer class are unwilling to cross the sea; and even the money-making Ooriyas who take steamer from Chandbally by thousands for Calcutta, show no disposition to go to Fiji, writes the *Englishman*. Eighty-seven of the whole number were Brahmins of a poor class, and sixty-nine were Mohamedans. Men and women were in the proportion of a hundred to forty. The bulk of the emigrants were between twenty and forty years of age; only one was over forty; fifty were children between two and ten years of age; and twenty were infants.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists.—Agents, reader and Co., Bombay.

## THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, April 17.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day

NOTICE.

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L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,

SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,

Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,

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DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,

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Apply to the

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ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered,

from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 Rs candle-power each).. 800
Do. do. 10 „ „ do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO,10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p... 180
GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard
Do. WIRE „ 1 anna „

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MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

## BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 17.

A STRONG upward movement in exchange in response to the rapid advance in the fall of silver on the other side has been the most prominent commercial feature during the past week, and has tended to restrict transactions in exports at a time when liberal supplies of produce and cheaper freights might have led to increased activity in this branch of our trade. A large business has been done in Cotton in the aggregate, in which, however, exporters have participated to only a moderate extent, and the market closes dull at some decline in rates. Wheat has been in request for shipment, and considerable purchases have been made, while prices have advanced somewhat in a firm market. Seeds have been taken to a moderate extent, and are steady at previous quotations. The advance in exchange since last Thursday, as shown by this evening's quotations (which, however, are rather lower than the highest point touched to-day,) is ½d. per rupee, both in Bank Bills and Credits. There is a rather easier feeling in the Money Market, but rates of discount are, so far, unchanged. Government Paper has advanced ½ per cent. in Fours, which have reached par. Freights have been dull and declining, and extremely low rates have been accepted for ready cargo, and the market is now quiet at the decline. The improvement on one line of imports is sustained, and forward business is engaging more attention.

MONEY.—While the Bank of Bengal found it necessary to further advance its rates by one per cent. at the beginning of the week the Statement of our own Presidency Bank, issued on Monday afternoon, disclosed an increase in the Cash Balance of close upon 26 lakhs, making it stand at some 93 lakhs. The season of holiday making and business inactivity through which we passed lately may be credited in part with this result, and, in fact, though the figures given in the Return showed more increase in the item of Loans, Private Deposits had increased by 7½ lakhs, while Bills Discounted had fallen off by over 8 lakhs, the net diminution in trade requirements being represented by 12½ lakhs. The balance was further helped by Government Deposits, which had increased by over 14¾ lakhs at the Presidency, though at the Branches they had diminished slightly. There have meantime been signs of less stringency in the market and there was some expectation that the Bank of Bombay rates would have been lowered this afternoon; but the Board separated, leaving the minimum at 12 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE was steady on last mail day at an advance, for ready Mercantile Bills, of 1-32d. on the previous day's quotations. Forward Bills were becoming scarce with the advance; but rates were firm, and 1s. 5 5-16d. was quoted for three months' sight Credits for the end of the month, and 1s. 5 3-16d. to the end of May. Some Bank Demand, for August delivery, was sold at 1s. 4 27-32d., and good rates were obtainable for May onwards. The market opened again firmer on Saturday, at an advance of fully 1-32d. on the previous evening's closing quotations, and although only a moderate business was passing, Merchants' Bills having been very scarce, rates were fully upheld as high as 1s. 5 3-8 for the mail of the 25th instant, for three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 5 11-32d. for the 2nd May, some bills having also been placed at 1s. 5 5-16d. for later delivery, though, for the end of the month, 1s. 5 7-32d. was practicable. In forward Bank remittance, 1s. 5d. for Demand, for June delivery, was quoted, and Telegraphic was done for December transfer at 1s. 4 27-32d., the market closing firm. The feeling was strong again on Monday, with a speculative tendency towards higher rates in presence of the further rise in Silver reported through private channels, and assisted by Calcutta quotations and an advance in the sister Presidency Bank's rates. Bank Demand was offered at 1s. 5 9-32d. for the mail, and at 1s. 5¼d. for next mail; while three months' sight Credits were quoted at 1s. 5 13-32d. for early May, and at 1s. 5 5-16d. for early June delivery. The supply of Mercantile Paper, however, was checked by the enhanced rates; and for the Bank media of remittance there was little demand. On the following day the market was strong, not to say excited, in response to the advance in Silver in London, and closed at an advance of 1-32d. on the opening quotations. Very few forward Merchants' Bills came out, and the demand for remittance was very limited. A considerable line of Private Demand, however, was reported to have been placed at 1s. 5 13-32d. for ready delivery. Yesterday, responding to the further rise in Silver, rates were strong and advancing all day, supported by a considerable business in Merchants' Bills at 1s. 5 19-32d., 1s. 5¾d., and 1s. 5 21-32d. at the close, the nominal rate for three months' sight Credits was 1s 5 11-16d. the Banks not caring to buy, pending the allotment of Councils, the result of which was anxiously looked for. The expected telegram advised the allotment of some 31 lakhs to Calcutta, 8½ lakhs to Bombay, and 6 lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 5 17-32d.; and 15 lakhs extra, principally on Calcutta, at rates ranging from 1s. 5 19-32d. to 1s. 5 21-32d., and in presence of this news the market has been very irregular and unsettled all day. Bank demand opened at 1s. 5¾d., and subsequently dropped to 1s. 5⅝d., and a large business was done at these and intermediate rates. Few Merchants' Bills have come out, although the rate before closing was 1-16d. lower than at one time during the morning. Forward rates are quite nominal. The market closed with a steadier feeling at the following quotations for ready business:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 5 21-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 5 19-32d. | „ |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 5 23-32d. | „ |
| Do. 4 „ | 1s. 5¾d. | „ |
| Do. 6 „ | 1s. 5 13-16d. | „ |
| Credit 3 „ | 1s. 5 13-16d. | „ |
| Do. 6 „ | 1s. 5 29-33d. | „ |
| Documents 3 „ | 1s. 5 27-32d. | „ |
| Do. 6 „ | 1s. 5 15-16d. | „ |
| Francs 3 „ | 187 | „ |
| Do. 6 „ | 188¼ | „ |

The usual weekly official Returns relating to Silver at the Mint give the following figures:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of Silver in the Mint on 9th April '90 | Rs. 77,08,036 |
| Silver received during the week | „ 31,68,023 |
| | Rs. 108,76,059 |
| New coin paid during the week | „ 28,01,785 |
| | Rs. 80,71,274 |
| Bullion belonging to private individuals | „ 98,19,825 |
| | Rs. 17,891,099 |
| Last week | „ 16,528,697 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet as to business and weak in tone last Friday, but no further decline took place in the cash rate for Four per cents., which remained at 99½, this having been the closing quotation on that day; for the next settlement, however, the price receded to 99 15-16, at which there were buyers. The position was improved on Saturday, an inquiry for ready Four per cents. having led to an advance of ⅛ per cent., the enhanced price of 99⅜ having been maintained to the close; while for the next account, 100½ became the rate. With an easier feeling in the Money Market generally, and the favourable character of the Return of the Bank of Bombay, Four per cents moved upward on Monday, the rate for cash having advanced to 99 13-16 and for the next account to 100 3-16; but at closing 1-16 per cent. lower was quoted. There was a rather weaker feeling in the market on Tuesday, especially for Account, the rate for the next settlement having receded to par. The cash price of Fours was also lower by 1-16 per cent., 99 11-16 having been the closing rate. The market remained steady for some time yesterday, at Tuesday's final quotation of 99 11-16 for Fours per cash, though for the next account the rate advanced to 100 3-16; but on the after part of the day the cash price also moved up, closing at 99 13-16. To-day the market has been active and advancing, and the cash price of Fours at one time touched 100⅛, but closed at par; the rate for the next settlement at the end of this month being 100⅛. The nominal rate for 4½ per cents throughout the week has been 100¼, but it is now advanced to 100⅜.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ⅛ per cent. lower at 103¾. Port Trust Bonds are ½ per cent. higher at 95.

SHARES have not been active, but the better feeling with regard to Cotton Mill scrip, which has been noticeable latterly, has continued, and compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening, we report an advance of Rs. 50 in Madras United; of Rs. 25 in Oriental and Hindustan; of Rs. 10 each in Maneckjee Petit, Luckmidas, Jevraj Balloo, Howard and Bullough, Empress, and Colaba Land and Mill; and of Rs. 5 each in Bombay United, City of Bombay, Jamshed, Jewraz Balloo, and Coorla. Alliance have declined Rs. 25; New Great Eastern Rs. 10; and Mazagon Rs. 50 In Press shares, Volkarts are Rs. 45 higher; Akbar have advanced Rs. 25; Prince of Wales, Rs. 20; and New Berar, Rs. 5. Apollo Press shares Rs. 15 lower: and French Press have declined Rs. 10. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 28 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 10 in the third. Oriental Life shares are Rs. 5 higher. Kemp and Co. are Rs. 3 up. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 15 per share during the week.

### IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—There is a slightly improved tone in the Grey Goods market on account of the firmness in Manchester, and prices are well maintained; though scarcity of money still interferes with business. Dealers are willing sellers at fully current rates, and up-country buyers are purchasing according to their present requirements. Stocks are about the same as before. There is no change in the position of Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red and Printed Goods, and prices generally are unaltered. For Local Goods there is a moderate demand and rates are supported, the enquiry being equal to the production. The week's clearances are estimated at about 4,000 packages of Imported Goods, and 2,000 bales of Local Cloths.

YARNS.—The market for Imported Twist keeps steady at previous rates, but only a moderate business is passing. Advices from Hongkong by wire give the sales of Local Spinnings for the week ending in last Monday at 4,000 bales, and Exchange at Rs. 219½. Local spinners have adopted the short-time movement, which is believed by dealers and buyers to be likely to remain in force for a short time only. A large business has, however, taken place at an advance in 16s and 4s of about ⅛ anna per lb., at which the market closes very strong, with unabated enquiry. The week's sales may be put down at 10,000 bales, and the following are the closing official quotations:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twist... | ...No. 6s | Mule, As. | 5⅞ | | Per lb. |
| „ ... | ... „ 8s | „ | „ | 5 7-16 ... | „ |
| „ ... | ... „ 10s | „ | „ | 5½ to 5⅝... | „ |
| „ ... | ... „ 12s | „ | „ | 5 11-16 ... | „ |
| „ .. | ... „ 16s | „ | „ | 6 1-16 to 6⅜ | „ |
| „ ... | ... „ 20s | „ | „ | 6 3 16 to 6 9-16 | „ |
| „ ... | ... „ 24s | „ | „ | 7 to 7¼ | „ |
| „ ... | ... „ 30s | „ | „ | 8 ... | „ |

METALS.—A small business only has been passing in Copper, but the market is firm at previous quotations, and the same may be said of Yellow Metal. Iron has been in rather more enquiry, though still only a moderate business has transpired, and prices may be called 8 annas per cwt. higher.

COAL.—A good enquiry has existed during the past week for this mineral, and spot prices have been well maintained, the cargo of Ocean Merthyr per Brynglas (s), shortly due, having been placed at Rs. 21 per ton and some small lots of Powell's Duffryn per Idar in harbour at Rs. 21½. Owing to the boom on Exchange, prices have receded somewhat for forward del very; but a considerable business has been done for May-June shipment at the bases of Rs. 20½ for Powell's Duffryn, and Rs. 18½ for Hasting's Hartley. Davison's West Hartley being scarce, the price for that description is likely to further advance. The market closes firm at our quotations, say:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Powell's Duffryn | Rs. 21½ | ready | Rs. 20½ | forward, | per ton |
| Davison's W. Hartley | „ 21 | „ | „ 19 | „ | „ |
| Welsh Hartley | „ 20 | „ | „ 18 | „ | „ |

### EXPORTS.

COTTON was quiet in tone, with only a moderate business passing when our last mail left; but a much better enquiry was felt, especially from local consumers, on the last day of the week, and a considerable business was done on the bases of previous rates. The new week opened with a firm feeling in this market, and pretty heavy purchases were again made by the local Mills, exporters participating in the business only to a moderate extent; prices, however, remaining unchanged excepting the rates for Bhownugger, which were Re. 1 per candy higher. The firm tone and good demand continued on Tuesday and a further advance of Re. 1 per candy was established in Bhownugger, Bengal also advancing to the same exteat; but yesterday enquiry fell off materially, and only a moderate business was reported, while prices o Oomra descriptions and Dharwar gave way a little, rates for other descriptions however, remaining steady. The largest line during the week has been in Bengals, of which some 7,000 bales have changed hands, at Rs. 175 to Rs. 193½ per candy, in Oomra varieties the principal purchases have been in Dhulia and Pachora, at Rs. 187-91; Jalgaum, at Rs. 196-99; Akola, at Rs. 198; and Nugger, at Rs. 206. Dhollera descriptions have been taken pretty freely, say Wudwan, at Rs. 205-11; Mowa, at Rs. 219-27; Dhollera, at Rs. 211-21, and Bombay-pressed, at Rs. 197-9; and Veraval, at Rs. 185-200. Some purchases are also reported of Dharwar, at Rs. 218-24; and Broach, at Rs. 251-2. A line of "Fine" Bhownugger, for 25th May delivery, was booked at Rs. 207 per candy. The market closed dull this evening with prices generally Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower compared with last Thursday's.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the past week have been heavy, say 102,500 bales, compared with the previous week's arrivals of 77,100 bales and 74,500 bales to hand during the corresponding week last year; and, as will be seen from the figures, which we give below, the increase in receipts of this season's Cotton as against the last, has become 166,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without Commission, viz:—

| *Cotton*— | Per candy. | Per lb. C & F |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Fine | Rs. 195 | = 4 13-32d |
| Do Fully Good | „ 184 | = 4 5-32d |
| Do Good | „ 176 | = 4d |
| Belatee, Fine | „ 199 | = 4¼d |
| Do. Fully Good | „ 195 | = 4 13-32d |
| Do. Good | „ 192 | = 4 11-32d |
| Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple) | „ 221 | = 4 31-32d |
| Do. Good | „ 215 | = 4 27-32d |
| Khandeish, Fully Good | „ 205 | = 4¾d |
| Do. Good | „ 198 | = 4 15-32d |
| Broach, Fine | „ 256 | = 5 23-32d |
| Do. Good | „ 243 | = 5 7-16d |
| Dhollera, Fine (Apr-May) | „ 223 | = 5 1-16d |
| Do. Fully Good do | „ 216 | = 4 27-32d |
| Do Good do | „ 208 | = 4 11-16d |
| S-G Dharwar, Good (May) | „ 224 | = 5 1-32d |
| Westerns Good, (May-June) | „ 216 | = 4 27-32d |

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

| | Season. 1889-90. Bales. | Season. 1888-89. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals | 328,000 | 232,900 |
| Berar | 324,000 | 336,900 |
| Khandeish | 243,000 | 238,200 |
| Barsi and Nugger | 99,000 | 89,400 |
| Hinganghat | 26,500 | 24,700 |
| Broach | 178,500 | 131,200 |
| Dhollera | 145,000 | 143,300 |
| Sind and Persian | 44,000 | 24,400 |
| Compta and Dharwar. | 4,000 | 5,000 |
| | 1,392,000 | 1,226,000 |

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

| Receipts. | 1890. | 1889. | 1888. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the Week | 100,493 | 74,775 | 72,908 |
| From 1st Jan. to 16th April | 1,130,420 | 1,060,283 | 774,060 |
| *Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.* | | | |
| For the Week | 48,577 | 31,927 | 18,999 |
| From 1st Jan. to 16th April | 716,291 | 724,978 | 422,693 |
| *Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.* | | | |
| For the Week | 1,602 | 1,627 | 160 |
| From 1st Jan. to 16th April | 23,491 | 12,538 | 10,994 |

WHEAT was quiet in tone with only a moderate business passing till nearly the close of last week, when a pretty active demand was felt from shippers and considerable transactions took place in a firm market. The feeling was quieter again on Monday though steady; but on the following day in presence of an active enquiry, leading to a large business, prices advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt. a good deal being done thereafter though without any further change in rates.

SEEDS have been taken for export to a moderate extent only during the week, but the market has been uniformly steady in tone and no change has taken place in prices in any description.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the Week | 200,769 | 295,025 | 375,507 |
| Do. from 1st Jan to 16th April | 413,519 | 1,862,179 | 2,126,718 |
| Linseed for the Week | 137,710 | 85,339 | 115,761 |
| Do. from 1st Jan to 16th April | 937,702 | 743,979 | 952,118 |
| Rapeseed for the Week | 76,664 | 129,311 | 70,721 |
| Do. from 1st Jan to 16th April | 528,823 | 394,643 | 220,756 |
| Gingelly seed for the Week | 25,454 | 22,819 | 10,403 |
| Do. from 1st Jan to 16th April | 548,625 | 547,407 | 567,861 |

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the Week | 180,393 | 165,167 | 254,096 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 16th April | 1,058,042 | 2,066,744 | 1,248,388 |
| Linseed for the Week | 100,930 | 40,260 | 102,381 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 16th April | 649,934 | 701,660 | 756,851 |
| Rapeseed for the Week | 57,814 | 50,582 | 23,128 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 16th April | 370,744 | 434,317 | 135,641 |
| Gingelly seed for the Week | 75,221 | 38,596 | 21,458 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 16th April | 566,294 | 509,532 | 604,832 |

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

### OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

Price.—As. 4 per copy.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

### BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

MUNSHI—April 17, Bamanji Dosabhoy Munshi, opposite the Allbless Bag.—Funeral this afternoon.

RAE—April 17, at Boyd's Ice Factory, Bombay, David Rae, Consulting Engineer, aged 51.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KNAPP—April 7, at Quetta, the wife of C Cornwalis Knapp, P W D, of a son.

RUNDALL—April 9, at Bukloh Pathankot, the wife of Captain F M Rundall, 1st Battalion, 4th Goorkhas, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DENNYS—STEEL—April 9, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev A Kitchen, William Annesley Burton, son of Major-General J B Dennys, to Adelaide Matilda, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel E H Steel, B S C, of Doonside, Mussoorie.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1890.

AN administration report from the Beluchistan Agency constitutes, at all events, an interesting chapter in the history of civilization in India, and reminds us once more how diverse are the elements which go to make up society in the territories ruled over by the Government of this country. At the Bombay Congress, it will be remembered, there were delegates from Beluchistan—a fact which it is pleasant to bear in mind as we read in the pages of the last administration report of the unequal rates at which that part of the world has progressed in politics and in some equally important lines of social well-being. A good deal of what Sir Robert Sandeman has to tell us is somewhat ancient history, for the report is now nearly two years old, and it tells again much that we have had opportunity of forgetting in relation to the Ghilzai rising. The only direct influence of that somewhat serious episode upon Beluchistan affairs was shown in a large incursion of insurgent refugees into the Pishin valley. Hospitality to visitors of that sort is always attended with a certain responsibility, not to say embarrassment. However, large military and irrigation works were at the time going on in various parts of the Beluchistan Agency, and there was no great difficulty in keeping the new comers out of mischief. From insurrection to irrigation is a beneficent transition, and the episode is characteristic of the history of the borderlands. An administration report from Beluchistan, indeed, has much of the quality of a page from the annals of the doings of a Warden of the Marches. The "Beluchistan Marches," we must still call the country that Sir Robert Sandeman has under his supervision, even though the railway pierces parts of the territory, the mileage of good roads is yearly increasing, and schools and dispensaries are gradually springing up. The progress is sometimes startlingly rapid, and here and there the nineteenth century seems to be invading the twelfth. Thus we read that "the Achakzais were not a little astonished at the sudden invasion of their country by the Sind-Pishin railway, and at the magnitude of the railway and military works that were being undertaken during the year in this neighbourhood." But, as on an occasion celebrated in sacred history, "the barbarians showed us no little kindness." The Achakzais, to whom the railway must have seemed as weird a thing as Cortez' artillery seemed to the aboriginal Mexicans, turned out better men than the workmen imported for railway construction from India. They worked for us, Sir Robert Sandeman says, with alacrity and good-will, and gave us loyal assistance. Yet the road and the railway do not all at once become instruments of peace and civilization. On the Zhob border a freebooter named Dost Mahomed set himself up in opposition to the recognized authorities, got together a band of marauders, and ravaged the country, especially in the neighbourhood of the new frontier road which the British administration had made. But the character of a neighbourhood is not to be changed in a day, and believers in the theory of a gradual and methodic evolution of society will not be astonished at learning that order and social peace have not followed the railway quite as closely as the smoke and the shrill shriek of the engine.

Yet there is abundant material, even in the dry details which the Political Agents and the police furnish, for some very thrilling "Tales of the Border." The old, old tribal quarrels about tribal rights of watering and grazing figure in the record as they figure in the records of the human race since the days of Abraham. Blood feuds were the motives of many of the murders which come under notice. In one case this cause operated in a singular way. A footman belonging to one of the tribal levies was told off to take charge of a prisoner under trial. The prisoner tried to escape, and his custodian shot him dead. It was shown that there was a blood feud between the two tribes to which the men belonged, and that it was in pursuance of this that the fugitive was shot. A *jirga* or panchayet was appointed to deal with the affair, and a fine of Rs. 1,500 was imposed. It will be seen that the penalties on the borderland are not precisely those which the Indian Penal Code provides. Blood-money is as common a factor in Beluchee jurisprudence as it was in Saxon. Thus, when Watar Khan, of the Kurd tribe, murdered Marzian Kurd after a long-standing quarrel in the tribe, a *jirga* met, and awarded a penalty of Rs. 1,200 against Watar Khan. In the Khloi tribe there had been bloodshed; a *jirga* was summoned, and the offending faction were called on to pay Rs. 5,500, and to give hostages for their good behaviour and for their faithful carrying out of the land engagements into which they had entered. In another tribe blood-money to the value of Rs. 17,602 was awarded. Cases of this kind abound, and in all of them the adjudicating authority is the primitive tribal organization of the *jirga*—a proof that we are not imposing our civilization too fast even upon the people who may any day hear the shriek of the railway whistle. The annual *jirga* held at Sibi during the Horse Show is a Grand Assize for the territory round-about, at which many an old score is wiped off in primitive oriental fashion. That many of these quarrels have the most trivial beginning is not a very wonderful thing. "Jenkins's Ear," as readers of Carlyle's "Frederick" will remember, was large enough to provoke half Europe to battle; and it is no wonder that a quarrel between two children belonging to sub-sections of one of the Marree tribes, in which one of the combatants got his front teeth knocked down his throat, was the small beginning of a very big fight. The culminating point of the feud was a pitched battle between rather more than fifty on each side, in which many were killed and wounded. Fanaticism, it need scarcely be said, is a potent force in border bloodshed. The most dramatic case of *ghaza* in these records was that at Duki, in the Thall District, the fanatic being a young Mussulman woman, the wife of a Zamindar, who, weary of life owing to the harshness of her husband, thought that she could best leave this world and make sure of the joys of the next by getting herself killed by committing *ghaza*. And so she dressed herself in her husband's clothes, took his sword, sallied forth, and attacked a police sowar. She was shot in the side by the police guard, but failed to find the death she sought, and in lieu of Paradise is now serving ten years' imprisonment. Seldom did a story which began so dramatically have a more commonplace ending. But it is not often that an administration report derives colour and movement from episodes of this kind

The world moves, nevertheless, even in Beluchistan, and side by side with these pictures of old-world oriental life are the tokens of the new civilization which is being gradually planted in the midst of these often turbulent tribesmen. Beluchistan has still to be endowed with municipalities, but it seems to get on fairly well without them, and Quetta has already done much to improve its sanitation. A regulation of the bazaars for conservancy and other protective purposes is all that has so far been attempted in this direction, and the simple arrangements adopted seem to have worked well. An increasing attendance at the dispensaries is hailed as a sign that the people are more widely appreciating the advantages within their reach. Gradually an administration on British lines is being built up in the territory now known as British Beluchistan, and which since November 1887 has constituted a Chief Commissionership under the Governor-General's Agent. A rough land settlement is one of the first works of the new *regime*, and in the year under report measures were initiated for converting revenue paid in kind into a cash payment. This is a transformation which is bound to come sooner or later in any territory that falls under British administration; but much may depend upon the tact with which the change is brought about. In Kathiawar the relatively advanced territory under the Gaekwar has only recently taken this step forward, and the old *bataí* system is still the rule in that province. Another reform which has been effected in the revenue arrangements may be spoken of with more confidence. The collection of the revenue by military parties in the Thall Chotiali District seems more in keeping with the past than with the present, and it has been wisely abandoned. The trade of the country is growing under the new order of things, the exports having more than doubled. But, as has been complained by Mr. Curzon and other writers who have urged the development of a land trade with Persia, the Ameer's agents persistently hamper the trade between Quetta and Kandahar and the country beyond. The prosperity of this district in the future will be largely affected by the fiscal arrangements that may be in force in Afghanistan, and it is greatly to be wished that the Government of India would use their influence at Kabul to get the Afghan highways cleared from the obstruction which the Ameer's agents put in the way of trade through his territory. This is one of the directions in which no progress has been made since the period dealt with in this report. In other respects a great deal has happened—notably the extension of the railway through the Khwaja Amran. In virgin soils growth is rapid, and the two years that have passed since this record was closed have been fruitful in many ways in the new district. Sir Robert Sandeman congratulates himself that the year reported on was one of very rapid progress. The country, he says, has been opened up in a very remarkable manner, and on all sides a great advance is visible. Contractors and merchants poured into the country; bazars were rapidly formed and extended; the revenues under all heads showed a marked increase; litigation extended; and every one, not excluding the inhabitants of the country itself, shared in the general prosperity. This is a good beginning, and it is to be hoped that the next administration report may tell as satisfactory a tale.

CAPTAIN HAND, who has just been appointed to the responsible post of Dock Superintendent to the Bombay Port Trust, has led a busy and an eventful life. In 1863, when an officer in one of the celebrated tea clippers in which he obtained after five years his practical knowledge as a sailor, he entered the service of the P. and O. as junior officer. After running on the Southampton, Alexandria, and Marseilles line for two years, he first came to Bombay and remained on the Company's Eastern line between Australia, Japan, China, &c., till 1878, gradually rising in grade. In the latter year the managing directors of the P. and O. gave him a very responsible charge, *viz.*, the management, at their Gabari Depot, Alexandria, of all their Eastern traffic outwards and homewards. All the mails, specie, passengers, and cargo for transit by rail through Egypt were arranged for by Captain Hand, and many of our readers can yet remember when arriving at the Company's depot at Alexandria during stormy wintry nights, when the seas were so rough as to make it impossible with safety to be towed to the departing steamer, how he ministered to their wants in the railway carriages and took the ladies into his house adjoining the depot, till daylight and moderating weather put an end to a cold, dreary journey through the desert and allowed them to embark in comfort. For nearly seven years Captain Hand carried out these duties, and during this time his calling brought him in contact with very many important persons, amongst them being General Roberts, Lord Wolseley, T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lord and Lady Reay, Lord Alcester (then Sir Beauchamp Seymour), Lord and Lady Brassey, and immediately after the Egyptian campaign Mr. Howard Russell, *Army and Navy Gazette's* special correspondent, and Captain Hand resided together in the P. and O. Alexandria Agency, of which he had temporary charge for some months. When in 1885, the P. and O. were making arrangements for working the hydraulic dock at Hog Island and it became apparent that the days of overland transit through Egypt were numbered, he was ordered to Bombay as Assistant Dockmaster of the Company, a post he has held till now. Captain Hand, when returning to his post from leave of absence in England, a couple of years ago, was stopped at Suez by order of the Directors to superintend the transfer of their floating plant from Suez to Aden. This, in spite of severe weather, was accomplished safely, and when in Egypt on that occasion, Mr. Sutherland, the Chairman of the Company, asked him to convey one of their small steamers from Alexandria to Brindisi. He went through a very trying time "on the voyage," and so pleased were the Directors with his skill and courage on this occasion that they spontaneously sent him a handsome present with expressions of their pleasure and appreciation. None know the value of the servant they are losing better than the Managing Directors, who have in many substantial ways marked their appreciation of Captain Hand, who doubtless resigns superior chances in the future for present realities.

THE past few days have given abundant confirmation to Sir David Barbour's brief declaration in his Budget that the course of exchange was now dependent upon legislation in America. The steady rise in the price of silver this week, and the activity in the local market in forward business, are the direct results of what is going on at Washington, where all the indications point to the adoption of a measure which, whatever form it may ultimately take, will tend to the rehabilitation of silver. The latest news from Washington points to the likelihood of a Bill being adopted, which will provide for the unlimited purchase of silver produced in the American mines at a price not exceeding 371¼ grains per dollar. The stipulation that the silver purchased by the Treasury shall be of American production is important. This is part of the scheme of Mr. Windom, the Secretary of the Treasury, and those who favour it do so on the ground amongst others, that competing schemes—the Senate Bill, for example, which requires a purchase for coinage of 54,000,000 dollars a year—would necessitate large purchases of silver every year, the production of the American mines not being sufficient to meet so large a coinage demand. The measure which is reported to be in favour at Washington will have a better ultimate chance of passing than the more ambitious schemes which are in competition with it. President Harrison in his Message to Congress opposed the unlimited coinage of silver, and the chances of a Presidential veto have always to be taken into account after President Haye's veto of the Bland Bill in 1878.

THE Government in their resolution on the reports on the working of the income tax in the Bombay Presidency during 1888-89, pronounced the results to be satisfactory, "especially as regards the city of Bombay." This is a compliment to Mr. Servai, the value of which is scarcely reduced by the observation that a rather larger balance than usual—Rs. 1,14,812—remained uncollected in Bombay, for the whole amount was recovered before the submission of Mr. Servai's report. Bombay apparently maintains the reputation that it enjoyed during Mr. Dosabhai Framjee's tenure of the office for a maximum collection with a minimum of friction. There has been a general increase in the realization in Bombay city, a result upon which we need not condole with our fellow-citizens, for if it does not denote the growing wealth of the city it indicates that more people are being made to take their fair share in bearing the general burden. Government delicately explain that the general increase in the collections in Bombay city is no doubt due to the careful investigations made by Mr. Servai, and his increasing knowledge of the resources of the city population. There is of course a danger in complimenting the income tax authorities too profusely upon their success in "painless extractions,"—the danger lest the public should suddenly discover that the process was painful, after all, and that the time had come to call out. But the fact remains that last year no less than Rs. 16,23,679 were collected in Bombay out of an increased total demand of Rs. 17,38,431, and that the collection was made without friction or

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[redacted]ITARY OFFICER.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

[redacted]orth, Staffordshire Regi-

[redacted] of the poet Wordsworth and

[redacted]op of Salisbury, committed suicide

[redacted]y drowning himself in the Severn.

## MILL CATASTROPHE IN ITALY.

MILAN, APRIL 16.

Seventeen mill girls were killed to-day at Bergamo, near here, by the collapse of the roof of a shed in which they were employed.

## CONGRESS PETITIONS FROM MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 17.

Twenty petitions were sent by yesterday's mail to the House of Commons by the Congress party, praying the House to disallow Lord Cross's Bill and support Mr. Bradlaugh's.

The petitions contain 15,000 signatures, making, with those sent previously, 5 0,000.

## SURVEY OF SOUTH HAKA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 17.

Brigadier-General Symons has made a successful reconnaissance south of Haka. The Chins were friendly, and tendered their submission.

## THE SALT RETURN 1888-89.

The sales of country salt in India for the year ending 31st March exceeded those of the previous year by four lakhs of maunds, the increase in duty being nine and a quarter lakhs.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 17th.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bokhara, with the homeward Indian mails of the 11th instant, arrived here at 1 a. m. to-day

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

TRIESTE, APRIL 17.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company's s.s. Imperator, from Bombay, 1st instant, arrived here at daybreak.

PENANG, APRIL 16.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bombay left here for Bombay at 10 o'clock this evening.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Ar[redacted] 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been firm, upward tendency, demand checking full rates asked.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera..... | 4 11-16d. |
| 7 lbs. Shirtings ..... | 5s. 3d. |
| 8¼ „ „ ..... | 6s. 5d. |
| 40s Mule Twist ..... | 9¼d. |
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.. | 1s. 5⅛d. |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols for account.... | 98⅛ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes ..... | 89¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee paper ..... | Nominal. |
| 4½ per cent. „ ..... | 74⅛ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... | 108¼ |
| Bar Silver..... | 45⅜d. per oz. |

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 3 per cent.

## BOMBAY HUNT AND GYMKHANA RACES.

POST ENTRIES FOR THE 3RD DAY'S RACES, SATURDAY, 19TH APRIL.

The Marole Chase Mr. Littleton's b a p Mehlat.
Do. do. b w p Woodlark.

The Chukla Chase Mr. h w b's b k w Mare Cinderella.
Do. do do Sultana.

Polo Pony Race Mr. Weber's ch a p Paleface.

The Consolation Stakes Mr. Grant's ch a c Planet.

Ordinaries will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana this day, at 5-30 p.m.

PALLUNJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
April 17. Secretary.

MR. BEVERIDGE, writing of the "administration of justice in Bengal," says :—"The litigiousness of the Bengalis, has been much exaggerated"; and he quotes authorities that support, if they do not justify this opinion. Yet few persons can deny that there is a great deal to be said on the other side, observes a contemporary. "In fact, the disposition of the Bengalis to rush into Court, not certainly without cause, but for what Europeans consider inadequate cause, is generally acknowledged to be one of the "national" failings. Certainly a Native is more apt than a European to prosecute in a trifling case of personal assault; and if we come to civil suits, a Native will go to law in cases where a European would resort to compromise or arbitration. If Mr. Beveridge means that Natives have usually a clear case when they seek legal redress, he is perhaps right; but he is taking liberties with well-established opinion when he tries to show that the litigious Native is a creature of popular fallacy.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Maki Hajee Esmail, committed by Mr. Cooper for the murder of one Tulsidas Mohunjee in Memon Moholla, on the 4th March last, was tried before Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury. There were two other prisoners in the case, Shewjee Bhoja and Narayen Premjee, who were committed on a charge of abetment of murder and abetment of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; but their trial was, on the application of the Advocate General, ordered to be held separately hereafter. It appeared that, on the night of the 4th March last, the deceased Tulsidas was walking along Memon Moholla, when the prisoner struck him on the head with a stick from behind. The deceased fell down; and the prisoner ran away, leaving the stick with a man who kept a sodawater shop at the end of the street. The deceased was conveyed to the Gocaldas Hospital, where he died some hours later. The cause of death has been ascertained to be fracture of the skull. On the evening of the following day, prisoner took Inspector Butterfield to the sodawater shop and pointed out the stick with which he said he had struck the deceased. In a statement made by the prisoner to the committing magistrate, he admitted that he struck the deceased at the instigation of the other two prisoners, who had had a quarrel with the deceased, and who were persistently after him to induce him to strike the deceased for a reward. The trial had not closed at the rising of the court until this morning.

## THE INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.

THE first industrial exhibition held under the auspices of the Bombay Art Society has proved a greater success than was anticipated. It was originally intended to close last Saturday; but requests having poured in to the secretary to keep open for one week more at reduced prices of admission for the benefit of the poorer classes, this has been done. Since the exhibition was opened by Lord Reay, on the 29th ultimo, several new and interesting exhibits have been added which are well worthy of notice. In the centre of Room I. are two lacquered teapoys sent by H. H. the Nawab of Junaghar about a week ago. To all appearance the tops resemble purely enamelled metal but they are of wood,—lacquered wood as it is termed. The beautiful effect is got by drawing out the design first, and then painting it over carefully with fine brushes in different colours, inlaying some parts with gilt and tinsel. Then when heated it is polished over with a composition which imparts to it a beautiful gloss. It is really wonderful work and worthy of all admiration. It is strange that in a little out-of-the-way place on the N.-W. Provinces line, called Manipuri, a specimen of art is to be found which is not practised in any other part of India. This is wood-work inlaid with brass wire. They are wonderfully carved and beautifully mounted, and show to what uses the shell of a cocoanut can be put. Amongst the more interesting additions are some relics which belonged to the late Dr. Bhau Dajee. An exquisitely carved ebony casket, which in the year 1870 was presented to him with an address is offered for sale, as are also two handsome and valuable decorative marble plates inlaid with flowers of mother o'pearl. Four curious-looking lamps which were used by Lady Reay in Government House are on view in Room I., having been added to the exhibition since her departure. They are ordinary lamps known as *samai*. On the top of a brass pedestal stands a Nassik *lota*, over which is fixed the globe. As any kind of English ornamental globe can be fixed over the *lota*, the effect, semi-Oriental, semi-European, is very charming. Close by these stand two curious old brass lamps from Nepal lent by the Honourable the Advocate-General. The pedestals are surmounted by quaintly engraved idols supposed to be representations of Krishna; but their chief value lies in their antiquity. In the jewellery section a particularly interesting addition has been made in the shape of a gigantic emerald of 180 carats. It is sent by Mr. Bechardas, of Cambay, and is offered to anyone who may be anxious to become possessor of the treasure for the very modest sum of Rs. 3,501. At the entrance to Room II. stands an ancient silver throne, with gold lace cushions, Koran-stand and Koran all complete. It is a curiosity in its way, and is particularly interesting from the fact that its ornamentation points to its having belonged to one of those followers who worshipped on the Peacock throne of Delhi. In this same room are also found some specimens of the kopt or damascened ware from Sealkote and Gujerat in the Panjab, which we referred to in our first notice; but now the visitor to the exhibition can get an idea of how this damascene work is accomplished; for a clever artisan, one Mahomed Azim, sits here, inlaying plate with gold and silver wire in a wonderfully skilful manner. An addition has been made to Room IV. in the shape of a magnificent carpet, woven by Mr. Patram, a Bombay merchant, the most valuable in the exhibition. A high price may be put upon it, but a minute inspection shows that great care and much time must have been expended on the work. In this same section has also been added an exquisitely carved ivory chair by a native craftsman possessing remarkable skill. Mr. Sorabji Jamsetji Bilimoria, manufacturer of Indian curiosities, has, for ivory, ebony, and sandalwood carving, gained medals and certificates at Calcutta, Antwerp, Glasgow, the Colonial, in London, Madras, and many other exhibitions. To the Colonial he sent a large chair of carved ivory which was purchased by H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda for Rs. 2,000. The chair exhibited here is smaller than the former, being only valued at Rs. 500; but is quite as beautifully carved. The back and sides are all of ivory, and the arms are inlaid with mother o' pearl, silver and minute pieces of ebony and other kinds of wood.

We have already said in our opening article that the artisans' section is the most interesting in the exhibition; but a rather amusing incident which happened there the other day is worth recording. A man had been employed as a coolie; but it was observed he took great interest in the native pottery manufacturing. One day when the artisans' court was empty, all the workmen being off for *khana*, the coolie was caught vigorously turning upon the potter's wheel, a piece of clay into a vase. He started when found that he was caught; but on being questioned it was discovered he belonged to the caste of potters. He had travelled from some place up-country to Bombay in search of employment, but unable to find a vacancy in his own trade, had been forced to turn coolie. Now he is happy turning pots at the Bombay Industrial Art Exhibition.

The principal features among the novelties which have been introduced since the opening is the exhibition of electrical appliances by Messrs. Volkart Brothers, under the superintendence of Mr. Crawford. The exhibition is supposed to be for Indian art, pure and simple, but the introduction of this electro-technical department is sure to be of interest and of much service also to Indian electricians in giving them an insight into the latest improvements which have been made in electric appliances in Europe and America. Last evening Mr. Crawford had fitted up in the artisans' court an electric fan or ventilator. Its strength is half horse-power, and is driven by the same battery as supplies the incandescent and arc lamps which light up the exhibition. There is nothing very wonderful in that, but it proved how useful such an invention is for a country like this, being much more effective than the ordinary punkah, and keeping up a constant current of air. In houses already fitted up with electric light, the electric fan, entailing no extra expense for driving, will no doubt be adopted in the near future. It is attracting much attention at the exhibition. Another interesting feature in Messrs. Volkart Brothers' show is an illustration of the use of electric, or sympathetic clocks as they are called, which are quite a novelty to Bombay, although in hundreds of cities and towns in Europe and America they have been adopted long ago, and found of immense service. The clocks and appliances have been brought by Mr. Crawford from the house of the famous Dr. Hipp of Neuchatel, the most celebrated manufacturer of those useful articles. From a central regulator in one part of a city, a whole circuit of those sympathetic clocks may be kept going all together to the minute. Every minute the central regulator automatically closes, so that it is an utter impossibility to go wrong. A telephone which has been fitted up there does not seem to have, to all appearance, anything special about its arrangement. But it possesses one very important improvement. It sometimes, if not frequently, happens that the microphone which catches the sound gets out of order, or requires constant regulating to keep it in order. The microphone shown here is to all appearance the same as any ordinary one, but Dr. Hipp has so perfected it that once regulated it requires no more attention, and its accuracy is guaranteed. So far as electric lighting is concerned the speciality is Renard's patent lamp. A really wonderful arrangement is this. The lamp can be charged very simply with pencils, and the necessary materials, without the aid of engine or detached battery, and a light of twenty-five candles' power will burn steadily for five hours. It possesses another merit, and that is cheapness, and also will form a very handsome ornament for the dining table. Belonging to the same apparatus is a reading lamp, which throws a clear, yet soft mild light upon the desk, and for steadiness is unsurpassed. The technical student will find much food for study in the scientific electric measuring instruments patented by Dr. M. Th. Edelmann of Munich. Many novelties are also on view of electric light fittings for houses. Messrs. Volkart's show is a most interesting one, the only pity being that this electro-technical department has been introduced at the close of the exhibition.

The exhibition closes to-night.

## SELECTION *VS.* SENIORITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your very interesting review of Lord Reay's administration I read the other day with some surprise that authoritative instructions had been issued for the introduction of selection by merit in promotions to certain high appointments in supersession of the raising system of promotion by seniority. I assume that your information was correct, and that we are to understand in future that beyond a certain point in our service mere seniority gives no claim to promotion. Taking this view I feel that the resurrection and rehabilitation of an ancient principle vitally affecting the professional prospects of the administrative body, and directly in conflict with what a majority have always in recent years regarded as their sacred right, deserves at least a passing comment. In the abstract there is little to be said against the rule that reward ought to follow merit. *Palmam qui meruit ferat* is a venerable and respected adage with which I have no quarrel. And if I felt any confidence that merit would be not only thoroughly sought for; but that upon the submission of adequately representative samples there were any machinery sufficiently delicate, automatic, and exact as to distinguish between the various degrees of merit in competition, and unerringly select the highest, I should unqualifiedly applaud the substitution of this method for the older and simpler plan of preferring the officer who had served the longest. Upon these conditional points, however, I confess to a feeling anything but confident. Who are to be the judges in this new Court of Assize? What warranty have we that the claims of every anxious candidate will be put forward with equal ability, with equal influence, and will be considered with laborious and colourless impartiality? This selection by merit when the inevitable descent from theory to practice has been duly made will appear to be cousin german to that old rogue patronage. It is true that there are certain distinctions: distinctions obvious enough and very salutary. Inasmuch as in the first place the individuals eligible for this promotion by merit are elected, not by patronage, but by a public competition. They are, in fact, themselves the first products of a genuine and impartial adhesion to the very admirable theory, which in its later development, though still bearing the same name, is likely to undo the work it fairly commenced. For since the seniority of gentlemen in each year is determined by their relative merits in the only general competition in which they have regularly measured themselves against each other, it is a fair general presumption that the seniors in each year are at least as good as, if not better than, their juniors. I cannot pretend to ignore (nor indeed have I any reason for wishing to do so) that there may be particular circumstances which would contradict such a conclusion: and it is evidently not applicable to men who have entered the service in different years. The brilliant man who heads his own year is probably superior in mental attainments to the gentleman who brought up the rear of the near immediately preceding. But considering the severe and public test to which all these officers have submitted and tried, by which they have promoted themselves to possess at least more than average ability, it ought to be presumed in their favour that they are all equally competent to discharge the ordinary duties that are likely to be entrusted to them. Degrees of brilliancy are not of appreciable consequence in determining a man's fitness for any of these appointments which have for years past been conferred as they fell vacant upon the senior qualified aspirant. It is not always the precocious youth who best endures the *sturm und drang* of a long official life. Some minds, of the finest materials, mature slowly: others bear rich and splendid early fruits only to exhaust themselves by premature effort. But as far as the Civil Service is concerned, one and all of its members enter upon their official career with the *imprimatur* of authority that they are competent to fill the offices reserved for the gentlemen of that service. And from your observations it would appear that Government will recognize this fact and will uphold the claims of seniority up to a certain comparatively humble position. Beyond that point we are, it seems, to expect no further grace than such as depends on having secured the approval of our superiors.

It is here that the dangers of the new system commence. There is probably nothing truer of a civilian's career than that he owes most of his success to good fortune. I have in my mind's eye at this moment, men of whose attainments I can form a shrewd opinion, and I perceive that here and there some lucky individual being launched on the flood-tide that leads to fortune is in a fair way to outstrip completely in the race for preferment others who are as much his superiors in talent as they have been his inferiors in opportunity. Such a one when the time comes to break away from the trammels imposed by the right of seniority will by a flashy and fortunate career obscure the sterling merits of others whose lot has been cast in less conspicuous places; and so obtain the rewards of an entirely imaginary merit. The channels through which the dispensing Power will obtain its information upon the relative merits of junior officers will, I presume, ordinarily be the reports of their immediate superiors. Yet how easy to conceive a thousand petty influences at work to warp the judgment on such occasions. I have frequently heard So-and-So described as a poor creature, a smug, an ass, and the like, though upon pressing my informant for the grounds of his unfavourable opinion he has usually been compelled to fall back upon some such vague generalities as *non amo te, Sabidi, quare non dicere possum*. An unfortunate expression of opinion early in one's career may create powerful enemies whom from that day forward not the eloquence of the Archangel Gabriel could persuade to alter their hasty and perhaps unjust convictions. An uncouth demeanour is a frequent stumbling block. I have heard of a man's prospects suffering for years for some petty social solecism. And yet how true is it that *ingenium ingens in culto latet hoc sub corpore*. On the other hand an ardent partisan may, if he is also a man of weight, early lay the foundations of some pet protége's lofty fortunes. The circumstances attending on one's early career will under the new system avert a potent influence over all our subsequent chances of distinction. *Felicester et amplius qui* obtain an early appointment at the capital, and have the wit and address to ingratiate themselves with the dispensers of patronage.

It is evident with what advantages over that less fortunate brethren who are discharging their onerous duties in remote and unconsidered places these lucky children of fortune start in the great race. It is not only that their lines are cast in pleasant places, but that they have from the outset disproportionate opportunities of self advertisement.

Is it to be expected that when an appointment is to be made by selection, the claims of every candidate will be equally considered. *Gredat judæus*: the ineradicable prejudices of human nature are as far as my observation goes, not less powerful in India than elsewhere. When we have for years regarded a person with favour have learnt his character, have appreciated his excellent parts, have appropriated his friendship is it probable that we shall hold the balance with inflexible impartiality between his claims and those of some obscure strangers? We shall easily satisfy ourselves that he is fit for the coveted appointment, and shall not further concern ourselves to enquire whether another is not at least equally fit. I might pursue this train of thought much further, but I forbear. I would only have those who press for the introduction of this system bear in mind that for every individual gratified by such unexpected preferment, there will be in many honest and loyal servants of Government deeply and deservedly mortified. The old plan in spite of a certain number of unavoidable drawbacks had the merit of not exciting any such undesirable friction and discontent. Unless the power of substituting for it, appointments by selection is used sparingly with wise caution and on grounds of demonstrable necessity, it will surely occasion deep bitterness of spirit, eternal restless uncertainty, and irrepressible suspicions of favouritism, carelessness, or injustice.—Yours, &c.,

CAUTION.

THE design for a new market in Simla has been entrusted to Mr. Cooper, the architect of the new U. S. Club.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban presided, and the others present were:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Lalljee, Fazalbhoy Visram, Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Grattan Geary, Goverdhundas G. Tejpal, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Linga, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Harold R. King, Surg-Major Maconachie, Colonel Merewether, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Maneckjee Behramjee Dadabhai, Mirza Hussein Khan, Naorojee Beiramjee Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rustamjee Nasarvanjee Khory, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Setna, G. W. Roughton, Major Selby, Messrs. Shivajee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. E. V. Underwood, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Mr. J. P. Watson.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SERVANTS' BILL.

Dr. Blaney read report of the committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the Bill, as follows:—

The Committee desire to express their approval of the objects and scope of the bill, and in doing so beg to submit the following alterations and suggestions:—"Section 3 lines 28 and 29.—The Committee see no objection to adopting the amendment specified in Mr. Monteath's letter. Section 5.—The Committee are of opinion that this section may prove useful, for instance, in the working of the lighting of the city by electricity, as already approved of in principle by the Corporation; and they think it should be allowed to stand. Section 6.—The Committee suggest that the words 'for the time being in force' remain; and in other respects they recommend the Corporation to accept the amendment as proposed in Mr. Monteath's letter. The Committee further recommend that the bill should be so extended as to include within the provisions of section 3 any person who being a servant of a contractor to the Municipality is employed in carrying out any of the duties specified in the schedule to the bill, or from time to time notified by the Governor in Council under section 5, as being deemed to be included in the schedule. The Committee would point out that, unless this amendment is adopted, the provisions of the Bill, as far as they affect lamp-lighters, will be nugatory, inasmuch as the persons employed for this purpose are servants of the Gas Company and not of the Municipality, and that the word "Commissioner" in clause A of section 3 should be defined so as to include any person to whom he may delegate his powers under section 68 of the Municipal Act.—(Signed) Thomas Blaney, Chairman. G. W. Roughton, Grattan Geary, Muncherjee C. Murzban.—Municipal Office, 12th April 1890."

A letter was submitted from Mr. P. M Mehta, which was appended to the report as follows:—"I was not able to be present, as I only received notice of the meeting only a few hours ago. I think that the principle, as well as the details, of the bill require more careful consideration."

Mr. Abdoola M. Dharamsi wrote:—"I am sorry I was not able to attend the Committee's meeting, owing to other engagements. I have not looked into the bill carefully, and I am unable just at this moment to offer any opinion. I wish some longer notice of the meeting had been given."

Dr. Blaney moved that the report should be approved and the president requested to inform Government thereof.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said this was a matter which required long and careful consideration. The committee was only appointed on Friday last and a meeting was called for Saturday. He had notice of the meeting only a few hours before it took place, and was unable to attend. He thought, therefore, it ought to be put at the end of the business.

Major Selby seconded this amendment. He thought the Bill had been very hastily introduced, and objected to a bill of this sort being sent to the Corporation, and the Corporation being asked its opinion thereon. One principle he wished to impress upon them was that if legislation was to be introduced to that Corporation the first body to be consulted as to whether it should or should not be introduced was the Corporation itself. He decidedly objected to the Commissioner having dealings with Government, except as expressly provided in the Municipal Act itself.

Mr. Grattan Geary said as to the desirability of postponing the discussion on this matter all he could say was that at a previous meeting it had been considered an urgent matter. A committee was appointed for the purpose of discussing the matter in order that it might be dealt with without delay, and now they were going in direct opposition to that by postponing it for an indefinite time. He could not understand how they could gain anything by the postponement, or by not dismissing the report on the Bill as it now stood. There was nothing novel in the provisions of the Bill. In the objects and reasons they would see the purpose was to recommend certain clauses or certain by-laws which had been enacted in a previous Municipal Act, and which had been dropped out of the late bills through some inadvertence. As they all knew, the city had been put to very great inconvenience—and was even now in a position of uncertainty—owing to the strike of important bodies of labourers in the Municipality, and it was in order to avert that danger that the Bill had been drafted. A fresh strike might be organized, and as the Bill now stood there was no means of dealing with it.

Mr. P. M. Mehta: There was the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Geary: They had had those cases of insubordination amongst the Municipal employes already, and there was no reason why it should not occur again. He saw no difficulty in their adopting the proposals recommended by the Bill, which as Sir Raymond West pointed out in his objects and reasons were not new. The Corporation had considered it an urgent matter, and the Committee had reported on it without delay. He could not understand why Mr. Mehta's objections could not be pointed out by him and considered at once. Certainly Government had not asked the Corporation to deal with the matter at once as urgent business; but the Corporation had considered that it was a question which should be dealt with at once, and so prevent in the coming season their being overtaken by a danger they narrowly escaped not long ago. He respectfully requested the Corporation to adhere to its original intention and deal with that question without delay.

The Municipal Commissioner said on the first occasion he felt there was good reason for urgency, but now he saw no occasion for it, because as he understood from the Legislative Council the matter could not be taken up by the Legislative Council for consideration till June.

On a vote being taken Mr. P. M. Mehta's amendment for postponment was carried.

EXPENSE OF FAREWELL ADDRESSES.

The Corporation on the motion of Sir Henry Morland, sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 2,000 for farewell addresses which have been presented to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and Lord Reay, and also for an address of welcome presented to H. E. Lord Harris.

WATER-WORKS STORES AT CHINGHPOKLI.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland, the Corporation sanctioned the payment of Rs. 875 for the construction of offices and filling in compound of the water-works stores at Chinchpokli to provide for the cost of converting the old store-room into quarters for the store-keeper and for out-houses.

LIVE STOCK RETURN.

The Corporation resolved to write off Rs. 1,167 from the live stock return of the Market and Slaughter Houses Department, being the book value of 5 bullocks that died, 1 that was destroyed, and 6 that were sent to the Pinjrapole. Rs. 5,206 were also written off from the live-stock return of the Health Department, being the book value of 14 bullocks that died, 2 that were destroyed, and 70 that were sent to the Pinjrapole during the quarter ending 30th November, 1889.

TEMPORARY SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland, sanction was given to the expenditure of Rs. 3,435 to meet the expenses incurred by the Health Department in connection with the temporary small-pox hospital established in Kamateepoora from March to October 1889.

PROPOSED DISPENSARY AT PAREL.

The Corporation considered petition from residents of Haines Road, DeLisle Road, Agripada, and Parell Road, asking for the establishment of a dispensary in their neigbourhood and resolved that the petition be recorded, and the petitioners be informed that their application could not be complied with inasmuch as the petition was not from bona-fide residents, and that the Municipality had never made grants for the establishment of dispensaries.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

The Corporation next considered the resolution of the Standing Committee in which they stated that they were not prepared to recommend the Corporation to sanction half the cost of the establishment employed under Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., as it appeared that it was the business of Government to supply the information required. On the motion of Sir Henry Morland the Corporation resolved to sanction the recommendation of the Committee.

A NEW MARKET AT FORAS ROAD.

The following resolution of the Standing Committee next came on for discussion:—"That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the outlay of Rs. 49,912 to provide for the cost of constructing a new market at Foras Road, and to include such amount in their next application to Government for sanction to the raising of loan funds."

Sir Henry Morland proposed that the recomendation be sanctioned.

Dr. Cowasjee seconded the resolution.

Dr. Blaney proposed an amendment that the subject be referred back to the committee with a recommendation to make provision for the building of an upper storey on the market building. He said that one of the primary schools might very well be located on the upper storey. It would be so much saving of rent to the Municipality. He urged this on economic grounds.

Mr. J. C. Cama seconded the amendment.

Dr. Balchundra objected to the location of a school on the top of a fish market on sanitary among other grounds.

Mr. K. M. Shroff observed that no Hindu or Mahomedan students would be sent to such a school on religious grounds.

Mr. P. M. Metha was against the amendment as it did not aim at anything definite. He asked the President if it was in order to move an amendment, about which a notice ought to have been given.

The President ruled that the amendment was in order.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji, speaking against the amendment, said that if they desired to have a school on the top of a fish market, why should they not have one on the top of the Municipal Stables?

The Municipal Commissioner, who was in favour of building an upper storey on the top of the market which would bring in a handsome return, in reply to the last speaker said that in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Act they could not have a school on the top of the Municipal Stables.

Mr. Roughton observed that quite apart from the obnoxious smells of a fish market, there was the noise and bustle which would materially interfere with the studies of the pupils.

The amendment was on a division lost, the original proposition being carried by a large majority.

THE LEPER ASYLUM AT TROMBAY.

Mr. Harold R. King moved that a letter dated 24th March, 1890, from Mr. Chief Secretary Nugent, stating that a site for the asylum for lepers had been selected at Trombay, should be recorded.

Dr. M. R. Sethna said that the site selected at Trombay was not a desirable one for a lepers' asylum inasmuch as it was not situated at sufficient distance from the city.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said, that having occupied this site outside of the boundaries of Bombay they should ascertain from Government whether people residing outside of Bombay would have power to send their lepers to that asylum; and also to enquire if Government had granted the site, and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit the money for the construction of the building, and the Corporation having undertaken to maintain the institution they must clearly and definitely settle as to who would have full control. He therefore moved as a rider if Mr. King would accept it, or as an amendment if he was not prepared to do so,—"that Government be requested to settle clearly and definitely the rights and liabilities of the Corporation regarding the asylum and the character of the institution.

Mr. King, having accepted the rider, and the resolution together with the rider being put to the vote was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, Capt. P. Harris, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

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| Col T Oldham, R E | Col and Mrs Hatchell |
| Dr A Eskbank | Miss Hatchell |
| Dr O Codrington | Col J Cook |
| Surg-Genl and Mrs W A Thomson | W T Montressor |
| Mr J S Hamilton, C S | Mr and Mrs James Jardine |
| Lieut-Col J A Little | Major Burnaby |
| Mr C W Odling | Mr F Nowrojee Furdoonjee |
| Mr O B Horn | Mr Eyre Coote |
| Mr W N Boutflower | Mr F W Fox, C S |
| Mr T Benson | Mr and Mrs Kwadsen |
| Mr R L Ker | Col H M Bulger |
| Mr L N Broome | Bde-Surg A Barry |
| Mr Slater | Mr and Mrs Patch |
| Major A E Duthy | Mr H G Dunbell |
| Mr W J Green | Mr H R King |
| Mr R G C Westbrook | Dr C Mallins |
| | Mr Illies |

FOR LONDON.

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| Mr and Mrs J A Heenan | Mrs Bonham Carter |
| Mr Steward | Mr M P M Bhatt |
| Capt and Mr Ozzard and two children | Dr Bholanath |
| | Mr Jas Duffus |
| Mr D Pringles | Mr C M Difee |
| Mr Higgins, 5 children and 2 ayahs | Capt Bolders |
| | Mr and Mrs W C Taylor and child |
| Mr W Evans | |
| Mrs Evans, 2 daughters, infant and ayah | Mrs W Pendlebury and child |
| | Mr Mahomed Ismail |
| Miss Lily Johnston | Mr W Mayberry |
| Miss Chinnery | Mr F A Bethune |
| Revd Warthington Jukes | Mr and Mrs Trines |
| Mr Cobbes | Mrs Fancus and 2 children |
| Mr and Mrs James | Miss Fancus |
| Col H Dugdale | Mr J Anderson |
| Mr Wills | Mr A Randall |
| Rev Mrs and Miss J Parsons | Mr H C Watt |
| Hon'ble T Peacock | Mr W Fenton |
| Miss Ringer | Mr B Macmaster |
| Mrs Ashby | Mr J Hyde Edwards |
| Mrs S H Symons | Mr Smith |
| Mr F E M Bryce | Mr G Napier |
| Mrs Ardell | Mr R Mahoney |
| Mr John Stansfield | Mr R E Fergusson |
| Mrs H C Davidson, 3 children and infant | Mr W B Wright and infant |
| | Miss Mabert |
| Mrs M G Gerard | Mr T Littlefair |
| Mrs Franks | Capt G W F Browne |

FOR SUEZ—Mr G Langworthy

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Assam, Capt. W. F. Browne, 25th April.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr Branson, Mr Lewis Moore, Major Dawson, Mr R N Mudholkar, Mr A E Silk, Dr E A Lawrie and governess, Mr M V Joshi, Lieut-Col W G Jumming, Mr T A Bulkley, and 2 Misses Bulkley.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr Geo Munro, Mr and Mrs W Richardson, infant and maid, Mr C G Blathway, Mr Noad, Mrs Branson, Mr G A Kittredge, Mr Pick ring Clarke, and Mr R Trevithick.

FOR LONDON—Mr A Newall Tuck, Mr W Pennington, Mr W Henvey, Mr and Mrs J Barclay and 2 children, Major Brunker, and Mrs Richards, child, infant and ayah.

FOR VENICE—Miss Chamney

Per s. s. Mirzapore, Capt. R. Harvey, 2nd May.

FOR LONDON—Mrs Lock and child, Mrs Campbell and children, Mr H C B Boulton, Mr and Mrs Lamarque, Miss Little, Mr and Mrs T Walsh and children, Major and Mrs E A Fraser and ayah, Mrs Broadhurst, child and nurse, Mr and Mrs Blyth, Miss Anderson, Mr W Siddons, Col and Mrs Jacob, Mr and Mrs W T Ross, Revd Frank Penny, Mr and Mrs Thos Collins, Mr and Mrs H Blose, Mr and Mrs W S Griffin and infant, Mr F M Grey, Mrs Maitland and 5 children, Major W M Campbell, Mr and Mrs W Carey and infant, Miss Phillips, Mr L Rushworth, Miss Brodie Hunt, Miss Nellie Smith and five other ladies, Mr D Rae, Mrs E A Hall and infant, and Mr H F Stacey.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr H S Talbot, Mr C Weidmann, Mr H A Pittman, Mr and Mrs F S Mackintosh, Mr F Brownrigg, Major Birch, Mr W E Hart, Mr Dennis, Major Hale, Mr and Mrs S H C Hutchinson, Mr R H Seaton, Lady Elliott, Mrs J W Orr, Mr H T House, and Mr and Mrs J Dyson.

FOR VENICE—Mrs Sunderland, Mr Antone Gonsalves, and Mr and Mrs W Colvin.

Per s. s. Peninsular, Capt. W. J. Webber, 13th May.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr E Gibson, C S, Mrs Conlan, child and nurse, Mr H S Davis, Mr and Mrs Alston, Mr and Mrs T Yorke Smith, Mrs Goldwyer Lewis, Mr J Thompson, Mr Edgell, Major General C A G odfellow, the Hon Mr and Mrs Jardine, Mr A L Harvey, and Mrs Lonsdale.

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs Jones and child, Major Rabing on Peel, Mrs Henry and 4 children, Master M Henry, Mrs Bedford, child and infant, and Revd J P Graham.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 17.—Barometer has risen briskly in the Punjab, and the depression which was noticed yesterday moved to the neighbourhood of the hills, where the pressure is falling. Pressure is decreasing in all parts of India, except in the Punjab. Readings are low in Northern India; high off the west Coast, and south of the Bay and Assam. Winds are easterly in Behar, Oudh, and a large part of the Punjab generally; and westerly elsewhere. Temperature has fallen in the north-west of the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana; while it has risen elsewhere. The mean is still above the average; the highest maximum is 108 at Allahabad. Weather is rather cloudy, and thunder-showers have fallen in parts of the Punjab and the Peninsula; it remains somewhat unsettled in Northern India and the west of the Peninsula.

THE Hongkong Post Office does not pay its way, the departmental report for last year showing that, with a gross revenue of $164,000, the transactions of 1888 closed with a deficit of $16,000. The accounts for 1889 will not be ready for months yet. The French Government still raises difficulties about allowing marine sorters on board the M. M. steamers, but a satisfactory settlement is shortly expected.

## FORMING A POLO TEAM.

SOME time ago we reproduced from the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* the first of Captain Younghusband's articles on "Polo in India." A later number of the same periodical contains the second article of which below we give an instalment, dealing with the formation of a polo team:—

It may be of interest to those who have not yet started Regimental Polo Clubs, and who are anxious to do so, writes Captain Younghusband, to learn what several systems have been tried by different regiments, and with what success. The subject of Station Polo Clubs need not be entered upon here, for their finances are regulated on the simple basis of providing a polo ground, balls, &c., at the lowest possible rate of subscription. A regimental polo club has, on the contrary, many difficult and complicated financial problems to solve before it can put a good team into the field. The main object of regimental clubs is to save the members of the team, and the officers of the regiment generally, from feeling too severely at one time the pecuniary strain which would, without this provision, fall upon them on entering for a tournament. As far as we have been able to learn, there are at present three methods of running a polo club now in vogue amongst regiments serving in India. Firstly, there are those clubs which are worked on the system of having club ponies—that is, ponies purchased out of the club funds for the use of the members of the team and others. The club also pays for all tournament and out-station match expenses, and for the feed and keep of the club ponies. It also advances money to officers for the purchase of polo ponies; refund being made by monthly instalments of Rs. 50. In the second category may be placed those clubs which are entirely money clubs, and which do not own club ponies. Their object is to advance money to individual members for the purchase of approved ponies; refund being taken by easy instalments. The club also pays all out-station match and tournament expenses. Thirdly, there are those clubs which confine themselves entirely to defraying the expenses of out-station matches and tournaments, and which do not either buy club ponies or lend money to members for their purchase. Of these three systems, the third is, of course, the cheaper for non-playing members; but expense fails very heavily on the regimental team, who have to mount themselves without any aid from the reg

is most difficult to find eighteen fit to play in a tournament! Now, instead of keeping on that crowd of twenty or thirty useless ponies, would it not be wiser from the owner's point of view, and also to the general interest of the regiment, if, instead of useless ponies, each man kept one or two ponies fit to play in the regimental team. Some will at once exclaim, "Oh, but I can't afford to buy a pony up to tournament form." Believe me, if you only bide your time, and buy with discretion, you will get an animal which is fit to play in the regimental team, and yet whose inital cost is not a rupee more than that of the three-legged old screw you are at present keeping. The senior officers in regiments and regimental doctors, all of whom draw high pay, can with little or no extra expense to themselves, keep ponies fit to play in any tournament. It is, as we say, a self-evident fact that a good pony will eat no more and cost no more to keep than a bad one, and his initial cost will if the pony is bought with judgment, be merely money invested; for a good pony will always fetch his price anywhere. Of course, accidents will happen, and ponies will get screwed occasionally, but that is the fortune of war; and, I imagine, few men in the position of those I have mentioned would grudge the loss if entailed by fair wear and tear and for the good of their regiments. To young officers the loss might be serious, and no doubt arrangements could be made by which they would be entitled to some compensation from the polo club fund.

RIGHT MEN FOR RIGHT PLACES.

Simultaneously with the selection and training of the ponies, a like process should be going on with regard to the men who are to compose the team. Certain men show a certain aptitude for certain places in the game, and it is manifestly right to play men in the places that suit them. The "places," of course, are "back," "No. 3," "No. 2," and "No. 1," or "flying man," or, as they are sometimes named, "back," "two half-backs," and a "forward." It is only when certain problems arise that we can offer any advice. For instance, a regiment may contain three very good "backs," and no one else worth anything. Or it may have a plethora of "flying men," or two or three "No. 2's," and so on. It will, I think, be conceded that the two best all-round men should play "back" and "No. 2" respectively, for these two are the most important places in the game. Of these two, if there is no special aptitude shown by either for "back," the best all-round man of the two should be put there; for I think it will be conceded that "back" is the most important man in the team both offensively and defensively, and more especially in the latter *role*, for no position requires greater nerve, resolution, and pluck than to play "back," for instance, in a losing game. The best ponies, too, should, on these grounds, go to the "back"; for without the best of mounts he is unnecessarily handicapped, and, in the presence of a "No. 1" mounted on superior ponies he will find it impossible to hold his own or guard his goal. It used to be an old-fashioned idea that you must put your heaviest man "backs" and your lightest "No. 1." This idea was exploded by a series of light-weight "backs" [illegible] mounted, who played [illegible] in the game, and turned the *role* of "back" into an offensive as well as a defensive *role*, and demonstrated the fact that this was the right place to put your best and safest man, and not necessarily your heaviest. In the same way, it was found that a heavy man *suitably mounted* made as good if not a better "No. 1" than the light man, for in hustling weight must necessarily tell. "No. 1," then, should be a hard and good rider, with knowledge of pace, and should be up to all the "dodges" which a "back" has necessarily to resort to to elude his vigilant adversary. It is generally, therefore, customary to put "No. 1," the man who is the least sure hitter in the team; and he is directed to turn his attention mainly towards preventing the opposing "back" from hitting the ball, and not to hitting it himself. "No. 2" is the offensive man of the team, and should be a hard, clean and straight hitter, mounted on fast and handy ponies. The remaining member is "No. 3." This is the least responsible position in the game; in it the new hand may will be placed until he feels his feet, and shows what he is capable of.

## MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN C. H. MACKIE, B.B. and C.I.R. Volunteers, has been permitted to resign his commission.

SURGEON W. H. BURKE, I.M.S., and Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Watling, S.C., have been permitted to return to duty.

SURGEON-MAJOR D. A. PATTERSON, M.D., has been granted an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

COLONEL W. H. J. STOPFORD has been permitted to retire.

SURGEON C. S. C. SMITH has been taken on the strength of the Bombay medical establishment.

LEAVE for one year and thirty-seven days has been granted to Colonel T. E. Strong, S.C.

LIEUTENANT W. G. LINDSEY, S.M. Railway Volunteers, has been promoted captain; and Second Lieutenant Sergeant to be Lieutenant.

MAJOR J. M. HUNTER has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

BRIGADE SURGEON R. P. FERGUSSON and Surgeons T. F. W. Foggarty and C. R. Bartlett have been brought on the strength of the Bombay command.

THE undermentioned officers have been detailed for duty in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-master-General's Department:—Major N. Newnham-Davis, East Kent Regiment; Captains B. Duff, 9th Bengal Infantry; and C. M. Maguire, 2nd Hyderabad Cavalry, Lieutenant R. Southey, 30th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant F. C. Colomb, 42nd Bengal Infantry.

THE undermentioned have been granted leave of absence:—Major B. Beale, West Surrey Regiment, to Kashmir, for six months, on private affairs. Lieutenant N. E. Chesney, 2-5th Gurkhas, to Simla, for 90 days, on medical certificate. Surgeon-Major A. S. Reid, 2-4th Gurkhas, to England, for 272 days, on medical certificate. Major J. O. Gage, Border Regiment, to England, for five months, on private affairs. Lieutenant A. Hamilton, 25th Punjab Infantry, to England, for 183 days, on private affairs.

THE following officers have been granted leave of absence:—Captain H. Wright, 11th Bengal Lancers, to Peshawar, for one month, on private affairs. Lieutenant W. R. Little, 21st Punjab Infantry, to Kashmir, for six months, on private affairs. Captain F. G. Atkinson, 13th Bengal Lancers, to Kashmir, for six months, on private affairs. Major J. J. Money-Simons, 24th Punjab Infantry, to Kashmir and Simla, till 1st October, on medical certificate. Colonel A. Valings, 5th Punjab Infantry, to England, for one year, on private affairs. Captain V. M. Stockley, 16th Bengal Cavalry, to England, for 182 days, on private affairs. Colonel S. B. Home, 40th Bengal Infantry, to England, for one year, on private affairs. Lieutenant E. V. Martin 5th Bengal Infantry, to Calcutta, for six months, to study the languages. Lieutenant the Hon'ble A. F. Napier, 14th Bengal Lancers, to Kashmir, for four months, on private affairs. Lieutenant R. A. Smyth, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, to England, for six months, on medical certificate. Lieutenant R. C. Luard, 1-2nd Gurkhas, to Pindi and Murree, for six months, to study the languages. Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Turner, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to Kashmir, till 15th October, on private affairs. Colonel W. A. Lawrence, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to Simla, for one month, on private affairs.

THE following appointments have been made:—Major R. B. Mainwaring, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Commandant, Pachmarhi Depot, and Major Way, Northumberland Fusiliers, Commandant, Landour Depot. Captain W. Fry, West Yorkshire Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, Dugshai. Major E. A. Young, 19th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as District Staff Officer, first class, Oudh District. Captain L. C. Dundas, Station Staff Officer, Delhi, to officiate as District Staff Officer, second class, Presidency District. 1st Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant G. P. G. Griffin, from the 17th Bengal Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer, vice Fenton, deceased. 5th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant W. M. Carpendale, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant. Lieutenant D. M. Bower, Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity. 1st Bengal Infantry.—Second Lieutenant H. E. Hitchins, West Yorkshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 5th Bengal Infantry—Second Lieutenant I. H. L. Anderson, West Yorkshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 12th Bengal Infantry.—Second Lieutenant W. C. Black, Derbyshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

THE fresh proposal to demolish the Lahore city walls, observes the local paper, is the outcome of a conviction, long entertained, that they should be demolished; but the reference of the matter to Government is in rather unfair terms, as going to shew that it was the Government which was opposing the proposal all along, and not the Municipal committee. But whoever is to blame for the delay, it is a relief to find that the time has come. With its secret ways exposed to the winds of heaven, the city need not be a death-trap, a fear to itself and to its friends. This will be a grief to the conservative; but on the whole the city will be found more agreeable to live in.

## SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### THE MEHMON MOHOLLA MURDER.

MUKI HAJEE ESMAIL, committed by Mr. Cooper for the murder in Mehmon Moholla, and Shewjee Bhoja and Narayen Premjee for abetment of murder and abetment of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a stick, were placed at the bar before Mr. Justice Bayley and a Special Jury yesterday.

On the application of the Advocate-General, his lordship allowed the first prisoner to be tried alone, leaving the other two men to be tried separately. Muki Hajee Esmail was then arraigned for murder in causing the death of one Tulsidas Mohunjee, a Bania, on the 4th March last. The Hon'ble Mr. Latham, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Sanjana defended the prisoner. Mr. Russell and Mr. Perozshah Mehta watched the case on behalf of the other two accused. The following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. John Wallace, foreman.

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| Mr. J. F. Darling. | Mr. James Bigmore. |
| Mr. A. W. Campbell. | Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee. |
| Mr. F. A. Prevost. | Mr. Kenneth Macaulay. |
| Mr. Samuel Jackson. | Mr. N. M. Wadia. |

The Advocate-General addressed the jury, reading the sections of the Penal Code bearing upon the case against the prisoner. The case was one of extreme simplicity. The circumstances under which the offence was committed were these:—On the night of the 4th March last, the deceased Tulsidas Mohunjee was walking down a street, called Mehmon Moholla, when the prisoner struck him with a stick from behind. The deceased fell down, and the prisoner ran away. If the jury believed the evidence on this point, after giving it such grave consideration as it needed, they would find the prisoner guilty of the offence charged against him. But the case did not rest here; for although no other person saw the blow struck, a police *vamosee* could be called, who would testify to having seen the prisoner running away in the same direction as Abi Mahomed, the person who saw the blow struck, said the prisoner had taken. The prosecution were, however, able to go further. At the corner of the street, there stood a sodawater shop kept by a man named Akbar Alli, who would depose to the prisoner having come to his house, carrying a stick which he left at the house. To show the close connection between the evidence of those men, the jury would find Abi Mahomed saying he saw the prisoner strike the blow with a stick, the police *vamosee* saying he saw the prisoner running away with a stick, and Akbar Alli saying that he saw the prisoner bringing the stick to his house. Shortly after, that is after the assault, for they were unable to connect all the links necessary as to time, the footsteps of Tulsidas could be traced from his shop to the Dongree Cooly Main Road, to the house of his cousin to whom he stated he had been struck by a Mahomedan. How he was able to get to the house was not known, but it was certain that his relatives very properly removed him immediately to the Gokuldas Hospital, where, notwithstanding all the advantages of skilled medical treatment he died some hours later. After his death, in the usual course of events, a *post-mortem* examination was made of the body by Dr. Sidney Smith, whose opinion would have no doubt upon the point that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of a blow from a stick such as the one produced before the Court. The reason the prosecution said that was the stick, was that on the evening after the day on which the prisoner was said to have struck the blow, he took Inspector Butterfield to the sodawater shop, where he pointed out the stick which the jury would doubtless agree was a most material corroboration of his complicity in the case, and which was really an admission of the crime. If it was committed by the prisoner, what were the motives that prompted him to commit it? There had been no previous quarrel between the two men, which might reasonably have given rise to a spirit of enmity. What the prosecution had been able to discover was that some short time previously, the deceased and the two other accused in the case, Shewjee Bhoja and Narayen Premjee, had had a quarrel, for which they, or one of them was fined. The prosecution would be able to call before the jury a witness who would tell them he knew about the quarrel, and who would tell them he had heard these men offer him a reward to strike the deceased. That the prisoner should be willing to commit a crime of this grave nature for a reward might seem improbable, but when they came to consider that assaults of that kind were of frequent occurrence in this country, and indeed had no doubt come within the cognizance of his lordship, it was not difficult to understand that the prisoner undertook to strike the deceased for a sum of money. It might be that the prisoner did not intend to strike as hard as he did, but he was nevertheless no less guilty of the charge laid against him. One fact that might speak for him was that, on the very day he was placed before that very experienced Magistrate, Mr. Cooper, he insisted on making a statement which was in effect that he had been offered a bribe by the other two men to strike Talsidas, and that he did it. This of course would lessen any doubt that might exist about the prisoner's guilt in the matter. In this case there was no grave or sudden provocation; but the crime was apparently committed for a bribe; and it would be the duty of the jury to decide what the nature of the crime was. They would bear in mind that its very object was to inflict an injury, and if they believed that it was the prisoner who struck the blow, what inference would they draw. The stick produced was the weapon with which the injury was inflicted. The deceased was pronounced to be in good health, and unless the defence could bring in some weighty reasons for supposing that his skull was particularly fragile, the guilt of the prisoner would in no way be lessened. But it was within the power of the jury to bring him in guilty on the minor charge of culpable homicide, or even causing grievous hurt, if they felt they would be justified in doing so on reviewing the evidence which would be placed before them.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution; and the Court adjourned until this morning.

## COMPLETION OF THE KOLADYNE-HAKA ROAD.

A HAKA telegram, of 13th April, says:—General Tregear, with a small escort, arrived here to-day, having opened a mule track the entire distance, and thus completed the whole of the task allotted to him. The programme announced three months ago has been closely adhered to, and in spite of the days lost owing to the heavy rain we have brought our mule road into Haka two days sooner than was expected. The sudden change which has come over the country east of the Htao is most remarkable. From the 1st January to the 5th April we have been labouring through dense jungle, crossing steep rocky ravines, for a distance of 33 miles. From the 5th to the 13th April we have been passing through open fir and oak woods, crossing ranges, the gradients of which are comparatively easy, and along the bottom of level grassy valleys covered with several varieties of common English flowers. In these last eight days we have made a little over 40 miles of mule track. The communication between India and Burma is thus completed. The distance from Demagiri to Fort Lungleh is 43 miles; from Fort Lungleh, our starting point of this season, to Haka is 125 miles; from Haka to Kan, General Symons' starting point is 64 miles. Of the 124 miles made by us 44 miles up to Fort Tregear is a solid six-foot road with a gradient of at most one in ten. From Fort Tregear to the Htao, 43 miles, the road is a good mule road with easy gradients. The remainder of the distance is a fair mule track over which our 150 odd mules have come without accident. All the Chiefs with whom we have had any dealings have submitted, and though we have had no fighting, yet there is no doubt that the country is completely subdued.

INTERESTING details as to the Pope's disposition of his family property have been published in an Italian contemporary. After the death of Cardinal Pecci, the Pope, it is stated, made this disposition in order that at his death there should be no lawsuits between his heirs and relations such as occurred after the death of Pio Nono, but that all should pass in silence and almost in secrecy. The archives of the Holy Office have also been placed in a more secure spot, so that there may be no danger of the documents therein contained being lost or even consulted. A few days ago a curious question came before the Holy Office, namely, whether the new tax of the *celebret* imposed by the vicariat on the priests resident in Rome could be considered as an act of simony. The Holy Office decided that such an accusation could not be admitted, but that the proceeds of the tax must be devoted to a fixed purpose known to those who paid the tax. This sentence proves that the tribunal found the question embarrassing. A member of the Holy Office, Cardinal Zigliara, President of the Academy of St. Thomas di Aquino, has been commissioned by the Pope to write the life of that saint.

## THE POSITION AT FORT WHITE.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Fort White, 10th April, says:—The third party of the 42nd Gurkhas on their way down to Kalemyo paid a flying visit to the Chins in the direction of Montuk, which with Tunga only consists of temporary villages built since our *duar* there last December. The Chins did not do more than fire at night, and there were no casualties. A party from Kalemyo of the 38th Bengal Infantry, under Major Austin, were to meet the Gurkhas near Montuk, but we have not heard if they got up in time. Chin headmen continue coming in from all directions with slaves and offers of terms. The Tokhliaings and Siyins have also been in for the first time. The former amused us immensely by asking us not to burn their boards when we leave. They said that the boards had been borrowed when we first got here and burnt their village. They evidently thought we were leaving as they saw the huts in the lower lines being demolished, on Fort White being reduced for a smaller garrison. About midnight on Sunday last a few Chins crept up to the abattis close to the Gurkha guard and set fire to some dry grass there, burning a portion of the abattis. They then bolted and fired a few shots into the fort, fortunately doing no damage. Their getting so close unperceived was rather a surprise, as there was a bright moon and very little cover for them.

Colonel Skene and the last detachment of the 42nd Gurkhas left yesterday. We are all sorry at losing Colonel Skene, as his quiet manner and perfect impartiality made him very popular with all ranks. Captain Rundall and 80 of the 4th Gurkhas have arrived.

## BENGAL.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.—A rather extraordinary accident occurred on board the Ameer, a large steamer, on her way down the river at Calcutta, a few days ago, which might have been serious. On reaching Nynan, near the James and Mary, and where nice steering is the order of the day, it was thought that the steam steering gear required oiling. A "donkey man," (or as he might be called, a man-donkey), took this work in hand, but in oiling the machinery he dropped his oilfeeder between the parts when the helm was put to port. On the helm being quickly righted, or put to starboard, he was unable to withdraw it, and it remained there, preventing the helm from being sufficiently starboarded to counteract the sheer the vessel was taking in an eddy. Worse still, he waited for a chance of extricating the feeder instead of making the accident known; and the result was that the ship ran ashore. The vessel fortunately got off again as the tide rose, and seemed to be none the worse.—*Englishman*.

THE LATE SIR LOUIS JACKSON.—On taking his seat in Court on Monday, Mr. Justice Prinsep, addressing the Advocate-General, who with Mr. Evans and many other members of the Bar and the Vakils' Library was present, said:—"Mr. Advocate-General, as the senior of the few Judges who had the honour of being a colleague of Mr. Justice Louis Jackson, I have to express the sorrow with which we have all of us received the news of his death. He was a distinguished and learned Judge, whose judgments were always regarded with the greatest respect. We hoped he would have been spared long to enjoy the ease in retirement which he had well earned." The Advocate-General (Sir Charles Paul) in reply said:—"My Lord, on behalf of the members of the Bar and the profession generally, I beg to reciprocate the sentiment of sorrow just expressed by your lordship. Mr. Justice Louis Jackson was a Judge of very great intelligence and experience, and held in high esteem by the public. We deeply deplore his death, and quite agree with your lordship that the news will cause widespread sorrow throughout the country."

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.—At the Corporation meeting on Monday Babu Kalinath Mitter moved that the salary of the new Chairman be fixed at Rs. 2,500. As Mr. Lee was new to the post, it was only suitable he should commence on the minimum amount. Babu Norendronath Sen seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously. Babu Kalinath Mitter also moved that before the Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison leaves the Chairmanship of the Corporation of Calcutta, the Commissioners desire to place on record their high appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Corporation of Calcutta during his incumbency. They cannot but admire his genial disposition and courteous manners, which, aided by his uncommon ability and persuasive eloquence, have not in a small degree secured the success attained by him in the discharge of his onerous duties. The mover pointed to the improvements effected during Sir Henry Harrison's incumbency, and spoke of his fairness in conducting the debates and his yeoman service in the cause of local self-government when that measure was in danger. Mr. Swinhoe seconded and Moulvi Serajul-Islam supported the motion. The latter said that what Sir Henry had done as a legislator ought not to have any weight with them in considering what he had done as their Chairman. Babu Ashutosh Biswas regretted he could not agree with every word of the resolution. He said the Chairman had made a statement in Council when it was proposed to take away from the Commissioners the right to sit in judgment on assessment appeals, which showed a want of confidence in the Commissioners. He argued that the time had come when the Corporation should have a non-official Chairman. Nawab Abdul Luteef thought it incumbent on them all to bid farewell to the retiring Chairman gracefully. Mr. Gasper said he had often opposed the Chairman, but he warmly supported the proposed vote of thanks. There was no question that great improvements had been carried out under Sir Henry Harrison, and that he had worked with great energy and tact for the benefit of the town. On the question being put to the vote the resolution was passed with only four dissentients. Babu Norendronath Sen desired a poll, but could not get the support of one-fifth of the members present necessary under the rules for taking a poll.

SIR HENRY HARRISON'S FAREWELL.—Sir Henry Harrison made a farewell speech at Monday's meeting of the Corporation, in which he explained that he had regarded it as his duty to oppose the strong element in the Corporation becoming the dominant power. An official Chairman was obliged to place himself in opposition to popular excesses. No person could fill the position without making enemies, and so far from feeling ashamed of having made enemies he thought it a matter of congratulation. Referring to the assessment question he said improvements had doubled the value of landed property in Calcutta, and it being brought to his knowledge that the system of assessment was faulty he had endeavoured to remedy it. Before concluding he paid a tribute to the memory of the late Rai Kistodas Pal, and to the fairness of Babu Kalinath Mitter who had succeeded him in the *role* of leader of the opposition. The Corporation then considered the question of the proposal to establish the new Leper Asylum as a memorial of Prince Albert Victor's visit. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Osmond to the effect that, while sympathising with the object of the Memorial Committee so far as regards the amelioration of the condition of lepers, they could not at present commit themselves to any promise. This was lost, and a resolution was carried declaring that the Commissioners warmly sympathised with the movement to provide an improved Leper Asylum in Calcutta, and would render all reasonable co-operation in their power as soon as the scheme was sufficiently advanced to admit of their doing so.

THE ladies of Melbourne, in despair over the difficulty of procuring servants, have originated an agency by means of which they hope to secure a good supply of domestic treasures from England. These ladies called a meeting on the subject, but as it is against the policy of Australia to encourage immigration, no man could be found willing to take the chair. The Antipodean ladies, however, were not to be daunted, and they held a meeting in the Melbourne Town Hall, to which only women were admitted. They decided that the first step to be taken was to raise funds. Two hundred subscribers, paying a guinea each, are to be secured, and another meeting was to be held. High hopes are entertained as to the results of the undertaking, but as the domestic servant is yearly becoming scarcer in England, it may be feared that the project, if successful, will not intensify the problem with which housewives are engaged in the mother country.

*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Rheumatism and Neuralgia.—Though the former disease remorselessly attacks persons of all ages, and the latter ruthlessly selects its victims from the weak and delicate, the persevering use of these remedies will infallibly cure both complaints. After the affected parts have been diligently fomented with hot brine, and the skin thoroughly dried, Holloway's Ointment must be rubbed in firmly and evenly for a few minutes twice a day, and his Pills taken according to the printed directions wrapped round each box of his medicine. Both Ointment and Pills are accompanied by instructions designed for the public at large, and no invalid, who attentively reads them, can now be at any loss how to doctor himself successfully.

## MARRIAGES AND THE GROWTH OF POPULATION.

AT a recent meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, a paper on "Marriage Rates and Marriage Ages, with especial reference to the growth of population," was read by Dr. William Ogle. Dr. Ogle said that the fluctuations from year to year in the marriage rate became a fair measure of the ebb and flow of material prosperity. In this country the marriage rate fluctuates greatly but very irregularly. The effects of war, famine, and pestilence have hardly been felt in England for the last century at all; but there are yearly fluctuation in the abundance and the price of food, and to these the differences in the marriage rate at various periods have been attributed by many economical writers. This, however, has not been the case, at any rate, since civil registration began. The difference in this respect between our own and other States is to be explained by the higher standard of comfort among our labouring classes, which makes the price of food a subordinate factor in determining the question of marrying or not marrying. It is not true that the rate goes up when corn is cheap and down when it is dear; on the contrary, for many years the rate has varied not inversely, but directly with the price of wheat. The explanation of this apparent paradox is to be looked for in the fact that the price of wheat is largely determined by the cost of transport from abroad; and that freights go up when the export trade is active, this activity increasing employment and raising wages generally. The marriage rate, however, does vary very constantly with the export values. The fluctuations of the two correspond extremely closely as to direction, but not as to size. This correspondence must exist for the reason that the export values are measures of the amount of employment and wages in the country. That such is the case is shown by the returns of certain trade unions consulted by Dr. Ogle. When the proportion of unemployed increases the marriage rate declines, and *vice versa*. As to the question why the fluctuations in the marriage rate and export values do not agree in their magnitudes, the explanation is found in some hypothetical depression—such as the agricultural depression or the increasing standard of comfort among all classes—which tells against the action of the latter when they ris and with them when they fall.

The rate of marriages varies very greatly in different parts of the country. In Lancashire, Notts, Northumberland, and London the rate is invariably high, while in Surrey, Kent, Middlesex, Essex, and Hertfordshire—the registration counties being indicated in each case—it is correspondingly low. At the top of a list of counties in the order of their rates comes Bedfordshire, and Herefordshire stands at the end. This is referable in great measure to the fact that in the former young women find employment to a very large extent, marriages being most frequent as a rule where the women can contribute to the family earnings. In counties which are in this respect similar to Bedfordshire the women marry earlier, and marry also very young husbands; while in counties where the men earn large wages the proportion of excessively young wives is in excess. Marriage ages fluctuate as much as the rates of marriage, though more slowly, and in such a way that when the rate is high the mean ages are low. The mean age has since 1873 been gradually increasing; marriages have been decreasing; and those who have married have been older each year. In 1873 the bachelors averaged 25·6 years and the spinsters 24·2, these being the minimum figures; while in 1888 the ages were respectively at a maximum of 26·3 and 24·7. This difference repeated every year would mean a considerable reduction in the growth of the population. The mean age at marriage in the professional and independent classes is seven years more advanced for men and four years more advanced for women than among miners—in fact, generally speaking, the higher the class the later the age at which marriage is contracted. More persons, too, remain permanently celibate in the upper than in the working and artisan classes. Dr. Ogle urged that as the population is increasing in a formidable degree, and as the facilities for emigration are becoming less, the time must inevitably come when the growth of numbers must be stopped and thus equalisation of the death and birth rates brought to pass. But any of the remedies mentioned—either emigration, or increase of permanent celibacy, or retardation of marriage—would, Dr. Ogle concluded, have to be applied on a scale so enormously in excess of any experience as to amount to a social revolution.

## THE MORALITY OF MARRIAGE.

MRS. MONA CAIRD in an article in the *Fortnightly* writes:—The nervous strain which the civilised woman endures is truly appalling. The savage to whom the infinite little cares and troubles, responsibilities and anxieties of modern life are unknown, has also the advantage of a far less severe tax on her strength as regards her maternal functions. Nature appears to be kind to her primitive children; their families rarely exceed two or three in number, and the task of bearing and rearing cannot be compared for severity to that of the civilised mother. It is one of the many instances of "cussedness" in nature, that a more protected, well-feed, complex life causes the race to become more prolific, thus increasing the demands upon the nervous energy from every side. People are beginning to feel the danger to the race in all this; but how do they propose to meet it? By trying to hold woman back from the full possession of life, by bidding them, for Heaven's sake, keep to their appointed maternal functions! One-half of the race is to be rescued at the expense of the other! A highly moral and scientific solution of the difficulty. Highly moral and scientific men have advocated this singular method of averting the danger of race degeneration, so we must conclude that the proposal shares the qualities of its authors. Women, who already are crippled in body and mind by excessive performance of the functions of maternity, are to plunge yet further in the same disastrous direction—to cut off all chance of respite and relief, all hope of the over-taxed system righting itself by more general distribution of energy. The longing and the effort—so striking among the present generation—for a less one-sided, more healthily balanced life, must be sternly checked. Do we not see that the mother of half-a-dozen children, who struggles to cultivate her faculties, to be an intelligent human being, nearly always breaks down under the burden, or shows very marked intellectual limitations? This naturally scares the scientific imagination, and the decree goes forth: Cease this unwomanly effort to be intelligent; confine yourself to the useful office which Nature ordains for you. Consider the welfare of the race." At this, however, there are murmurs; a rebellion is brewing.

It is too late to press "Nature" into the service. Women are beginning to aspire to try their own experiment with Nature, ignoring the old worm-eaten sign-posts of their guides, philosophers and friends. It is idle to attempt to lure them back into their cage, the temper of the age is against it; and although much suffering is caused by the present effort to do the old duties more perfectly than before, while adding to them a vast number of fresh duties, intellectual and social, yet the result in the long run promises to be the creation of a new balance of power, of many varieties of feminine character and aptitude, and through the consequent influx of new ideals and activities, a social revolution, reaching in its results almost beyond the regions of prophecy. The mad attempt to move backwards against the current would, if successful, be the beginning of a retrogressive evolution, which, one must not forget, is always possible at any stage of history. It is remarkable that even the one function to which a whole sex is asked to devote itself is, under the order, very badly performed. Among men we have had division of labour; among women such a thing has scarcely existed. We give the heads of our pins into the hands of specialists; the future race may be looked after by unqualified amateurs. This is a subject which is usually slurred over; therefore it is well to look it steadily in the face. First, from the least unpopular side, the injustice to the children. I do not hesitate to say that every fifth or sixth child is a deeply injured being. Indeed in most instances the case might be put more strongly. We are so accustomed to a low standard of physical and mental power, that few of us recognise the mischief, unless the child has fits or rickets, and then there is a lurking consolatory suspicion that he has them by the grace of God. Nobody counts the miseries caused by a low vitality, by an untoward start on the race of life, by a lack of that intelligent care which the most devoted mother in the world cannot give, if she has half-a-dozen other claimants to give it to, and no time or strength or heart to acquire the knowledge that must precedeit. When shall we shake off the old notion, that maternal love makes up for the lack of common sense?

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

## THE NEW ENGLISH ELEMENTARY CODE.

THE *Globe* writes:—The long expected and anxiously awaited Code of Regulations of the Education Department for 1890 is published. At a meeting in the Council Chamber on the 10th ultimo, the Lords of the Council resolved that "in order to make the distribution of the grant for public education more simple and more effective for its purpose" the Code annexed should be accepted and come into operation on 1st August. Up to the present the Code of 1887 has been in force, and will of course continue in operation until the one now presented to Parliament has been accepted. The department, through Sir W. Hart-Dyke, has promised that there shall be ample time for its discussion. Several weeks will therefore pass before it can become law. Our readers will remember that in 1886 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the system of Elementary Education in England and Wales. That Commission, presided over by Lord Cross, made a most laborious and minute inquiry, and their report, occupying six bulky volumes, did not appear until June, 1888. In 1889 the Department (the lamented Mr. Cumin being then chief secretary) endeavoured to give effect to some of the recommendations of the Commission; but from various causes, it failed to find acceptance. No section of the House of Commons praised it, and on all sides objections to it were numerous. The Government withdrew it, and now with an additional year for consideration another Code has been produced. The changes are so numerous, and the new principles adopted so comprehensive, that it may be said to constitute a completely new departure. Many articles are cancelled and many new ones substituted; but as there is no appendix showing those that are new or altered, a most careful comparison of the Codes of 1887 or 1888 with this new one is necessary.

As to the teachers themselves, an endeavour is made in this Code to insure that, while the pupil teachers shall assist in the general conduct of the school, less time shall be exacted from them in this direction, and more time allotted to them for study. The examination for certificates of merit is rendered more severe from the fact that to obtain the certificate a candidate will be required to pass in the papers for second year as well as for first year students, and to reward success, grants are provided under Article 102 for each year's satisfactory examination, and £5 for a Queen's Scholarship. The provision of grants in aid of day training colleges, which was so so generally approved last year, again appears. This will be a great boon to many persons who up to now have been prevented from receiving any scientific training in teaching by being unable, from various causes, to reside in the colleges.

We now come to the most important part of the Code, viz., the methods of examination prescribed and the system of assessing the grants. To the question, "Is the old cast-iron system of classification and individual examination in standards still to continue, and is the word pass still to be the night-mare of the teacher, scholar, and manager?"—the answer is happily, "No." The fixed grant on the average attendance is largely increased, the grant on individual examination being proportionately decreased, and, while the teacher is accorded a far larger liberty of classification than he has ever enjoyed before, the efficiency of the school is to be judged of, not by a mechanical examination and mechanical teaching, but by class examination and by the general alertness, intillgence and life of the scholars. In short, while the teacher is henceforth to have "elbow room for his soul," the inspection will become again what years ago it was under Dr. Temple, Mr. Matthew Arnold, and other able men—an event fraught with stimulus and inspiration. The standard examination as worked under the Lowe and Lingen *regime* is doomed; it crushed all spontaneity out of the teachers and paralysed the inspectors.

The most important article therefore is number 101, which regulates the grants to day schools for older scholars. Tais provides, instead of the previous fixed grant of 4s. 6d., and merit grant of 1s., 2s., or 3s., for a "principal" fixed grant of 12s. 6d. or 14s., and a fixed grant for discipline of 1s. or 1s. 6d. on the average attendance. Consequently every good school can count at once on earning with certainty 15s. 6d. per scholar, out of a total possible grant of 17s. 6d. per scholar, unless the school income (omitting the grant) happens to be larger.

Needlework and singing, if properly taught, will each bring 1s. The grants for class subjects and specified subjects remain the same.

As to examination, a most important concession is made to the teachers in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission. While every scholar will be liable to individual examination in the elementary subjects they will be examined in standard suitable to their capacity, which need not be the same for each subject. Then, too, they will be examined as a rule, by sample, not less than one-third being individually examined. This is a great concession, and one that will prove generally acceptable.

Besides the old schedules of subjects to be taught, there are entirely new supplementary schedules, with courses for English geography and elementary science, very skilfully drawn up by expert inspectors. There is also a new schedule (vii.) of rules for planning and fitting up schools, which will govern all new schools.

As regards requirements for space in all schools at present receiving grants, the eight square feet and 80 cubic feet requirements par child will continue. While the grants for evening schools continue the same in amount, technical instruction may be a main feature, and excellent results may be anticipated from the new provisions.

The drafting of the Code reflects high credit on the new secretary, Mr. Kekewich, who, succeeding at critical time, thoroughly justified his appointment.

MR. R. E. CANDY, C.S., has been appointed, to act as Collector, &c., of Satara; Mr. H. E. Winter, C.S., as Collector of Sholapur; Mr. K. R. Bomanji, C.S., to be Assistant Collector, C.D.; Mr. L. G. Deshmuk, C.S., Assistant Collector, Broach; Mr. H. L. Hervey, C.S., Assistant Collector, Kanara; Mr. J. Davidson, C.S., Collector, Kanara; and Mr. G. L. Batchelor, C.S. Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

VISITORS to Simla who are fond of cricket will be glad to hear that all that can, has been done to the cricket ground at Annandale. Judging by appearances, it is said to have been very greatly improved, and should be in first-rate order this season.

MR. J. SLADEN, C.S., has been appointed to act temporarily as Fourth Assistant Political Agent Kathiawar.

MR. J. W. WALKER, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, has been allowed furlough for eighteen months. Mr. S. Hammick will act in his absence.

MR. C. G. W. MACPHERSON, C.I.E., on return to duty, will act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat.

MR. F. AUSTIN, Superintendent of Police, Shikarpur, has been permitted to return to duty, within the period of his leave.

MR. E. D. TALATI, Vice-principal, Elphinstone High School, has been granted an extension of leave for six months.

INFLUENZA is seriously affecting the opium weighments at Ghazipore. Half the factory staff are incapacitated, while at Azamgarh, Basli, and Unao, weighments have had to be temporarily stopped, owing to illness of the officers in charge.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ended April 15, was 439, equal to a death-rate of 23·31 per thousand per annum as against 493 or 27·05, the corresponding period of last year, and 459 or 23·38, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 139 died from fevers; 56, phthisis; 1, small-pox; 2, measles; 39, affections of the nervous system; 77, affections of the respiratory organs; 18, diarrhœa; 12, dysentery; 23, still-born; 28, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 8; Brahmin, 4; Bhatia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 110; Hindu outcaste, 26; Musalman, 59; Parsi, 20; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 12; and Eurasian, 1. The total number of births registered is 247 as against 229, the corresponding period of last year, and 260, the average over the preceding five years.

THE season reports for the Bombay Presidency for the week ending April 15th are summarised in the following general remarks:—"Rain during the week in parts of Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Khandesh, Nasik, Kolaba, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara. Exotic cotton in two talukas of Dharwar blighted. Jowari in Ahmednagar middling. Crops otherwise good. Harvesting of late crops continues in several districts, and cotton-picking in Gujarat, Southern Maratha Country, and Baroda. Preparations for next season's crops progressing in most districts. Fodder scarce in 2 talukas of Khandesh and Dharwar, and 1 of Nasik and Poona. Water scarce in 3 talukas of Nasik and 1 of Dharwar.

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## PURE PERSONALITIES.

Dom Pedro and his suite continue to occupy the whole of the first floor of the Hotel Sejoin, at Nice, greatly to the dismay of the Prince de Joinville and other of his Orleanist relations, who will have to pay the little bill. The Prince de Joinville has done his utmost to persuade Dom Pedro to dismiss some of themembers of his numerous suite and to live in more modest style. But this the exiled monarch, who has no notion of the value of money, and who is a firm friend, refuses to do.

The German Emperor is exceedingly fond of playing chess. King Humbert of Italy likes a game of draughts. Czar Alexander has a predilection for backgammon. King William of Holland willingly plays piquet. King Christian of Denmark is to be found regularly every evening at the whist table, an amusement to which Queen Victoria is not averse; and the Prince of Wales worships baccarat.

The Duchess of Chartres and her daughter are daily visitors at the prison of the Duke of Orleans. The Duchess is a lady of a calm temper and of saintliness of character. She inherits, perhaps, Brazilian apathy from her mother, the Princess de Joinville, who is a sister of Dom Pedro. She says she has experienced so many ups and downs as, metaphorically speaking, to be able to pace on "sea legs" in the midst of the storm. "Everything will come right in the end," is her comforting assurance. Prison will do no harm to Louis Philippe, who is at once her second cousin, nephew-in-law, and future son-in-law. His temper is an impetuous one, and required the discipline of hard circumstances, which in his place and the state of fortune of his parents he could not be subjected to by them. The Duchess de Chartres, never being thrown off her bead by anger or any other passion, is a good counsellor in times of emergency. It is she who prevailed on the Comtesse de Paris, who is haughty and impatient, not to go to see the Duc d'Orleans, but to leave him to herself and Marguerite, his *fiancee*.

Marguerite is a gentle, retiring blonde, of a romantic turn of mind, and said to be co-religious. She is a fortnight older than her captive lover, and came forward in a prominent manner for the first time as his betrothed after he was taken to the Conciergerio. Every day she is there with her mother the instant the time comes round for receiving visitors at the prison. The two ladies bring armfuls of flowers, with which the *fiancee* adorns the room. A gaoler is allowed to clear away all but a small nosegay after nightfall, flowers then becoming unhealthy in a room. The Comte de Paris is not stingy, but he is reluctant to spend money in new directions and consequently keeps his son on a very short allowance. He does not understand young fellows sowing their wild oats. He never sowed any himself, for he loved his mother far too deeply to be a cause to her of pain and anxiety. When the Duc d' Orleans was taken into custody at the house of his friend, the Duc de Luynes, he had only 38 francs in his purse. This small sum was taken charge of by the chief turnkey, who sent in an account of how it was spent for the prisoner. Thirty-five francs went for newspapers, and two francs for toilet soap and a tooth-brush. One franc, the balance, was returned to the royal captive.

The nation will hear with a thrill of respectful gratitude, observes the *Star*, of the newest accession to its hereditary legislators, for it has heard of "Kim," *alias* the new Duke of Manchester, before. As Lord Mandeville he has figured more than once in the courts, and has been the subject of innumerable paragraphs. A good-natured spendthrift, misled, it is said, by bad companions, the new Duke has almost beaten the record for sheer wildness. He has travelled and accomplished one or two adventures out of the common. He is said to be not without talent or good impulses.

The most remarkable member of the family, however, is the widow of the late Duke, now the the Dowager Duchess, her place being taken by the young American lady who had the good fortune to marry Lord Mandeville. The Dowager has long been famous as an experienced and astute politician, and a woman of exceptional ability. She is known to be the adviser and life-long friend of Lord Hartington, who takes no important political step without consulting her. She is a strong Unionist, and belongs to the race of women who run political *salons*.

The Bishop of London, Dr. Temple, is exceedingly inaccessible to either lay or clerical callers, and it was with some difficulty that a London curate recently asked for a personal meeting. At first he was refused; but he appealed for only five minutes, and was then told if he would occupy no more than two he might come. On being ushered into the Bishop's presence, he began his story, watch in hand, and made such good running that at thirty-two seconds short of the allotted time he had concluded his tale and vanished through the door, before his diocesan could recover from his surprise.

"Count" Dillon, formerly counsellor and treasurer of General Boulanger, is said to be living at present in a handsome villa at Clarens, on the Lake of Geneva. He has fine horses and carriages, an army of servants, and fares sumptuously every day. His two sons, tall young fellows, are often to be seen with him. The one is about to enter the order of the Jesuits, while the other is in a hussar regiment. The "Count" appears to have washed his hands entirely of Boulangism and turns up his eyes to heaven in a sanctimonious manner whenever the name of the General is mentioned.

The numbers of bogus Lord Courtenays, Lord Ogilvies, Lord Somersets, and even Lord Hintons, who have traded on the credulity of the wealthy American parvenu is absolutely incredible, writes a home paper. Many American girls of education, fortune, and social prominence have contracted hasty marriages with pseudo-noblemen, only to discover within a few months after their wedding that they had allied themselves with men of a birth even more plebeian than their own. Nobody ever seems to think it worth while to consult a peerage, or to make enquiries at the consulates and legations in order to authenticate the titles of the strangers within their gates, and indeed, if the truth were known, they prefer not to be enlightened on the subject. They would rather have a bogus nobleman than no nobleman at all.

In addition to bogus and criminal noblemen there are quite a number of men of high birth and social standing in the old world, who having gone what they describe as "a cropper" in Europe, have gone to America for the purpose of retrieving their shattered fortunes. In the head waiter at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in Chicago, is the Baron von J——, who, in Berlin some eight years ago was a dashing lieutenant of the Ziethen Hussars, the present German Emperor's favorite regiment. A Count von B——, formerly an equerry to one of the German Royal Princes, and son of an ex-German Ambassador, was a short time ago acting as a commercial traveller for a particular brand of whisky; a Count von F——, a member of one of the most powerful families in Germany, has been earning a dollar a day as driver of a tramway car; while a Count of Funfkirchen is employed as moneytaker at a low-class variety show. The brother of an English baronet and heir-presumptive to his ancient baronetcy, is working as day labourer in a Florida sawmill. A well-known English diplomatist has a brother who is a porter in a merchant's warehouse at Tallahassee, and Lord Drummond, the grandson and heir of the Earl of Perth and Melfort, died at New York in poverty while employed in the mailing department of a large newspaper.

A romantic story is being told of Mrs. Amelie Rives-Chanler, the sometime authoress, who has adopted the profession of artist. While she was studying in Paris one of her fellow-students, a young fellow of talent, fell in love with her; he made professions of his passion and the fair young lady rebuffed him, but still counted him in her list of good friends. The fellow was by no means discouraged. He continued his importunities, and when Mr. Chanler went to Paris and took his wife on a trip to Algiers the love-sick artist went along, too. It was in Algiers that the unfortunate young man finally recognised the folly and the hopelessness of his pursuit. To end his misery he committed suicide.

Kossuth, the ex-Dictator of Hungary, and the indirect cause of the withdrawal from the Magyar Premiership of Koloman Tisza, lives at Turin in a house on the Via dei Mille. He is now in his eighty-seventh year; but notwithstanding his advanced age has retained the most surprising mental and physical vigor. This is possibly due to his regular mode of life. After his bath he takes a walk of one or two hours' duration, returning between twelve and one to luncheon. All the afternoon he reads and works in his cabinet, a lofty room with vaulted and painted ceiling, and papered in a warm red color. He writes seated at a huge flat desk placed between the two windows, with his back to the light. The desk is covered with papers mostly tied with red tape and carefully docketed for reference. On the wall are several good pictures, and facing the desk is an admirable full-length portrait of the General himself.


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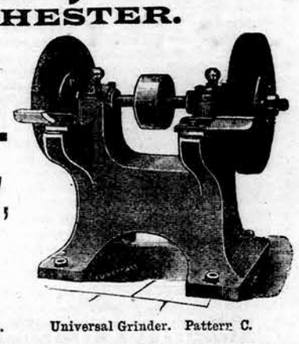
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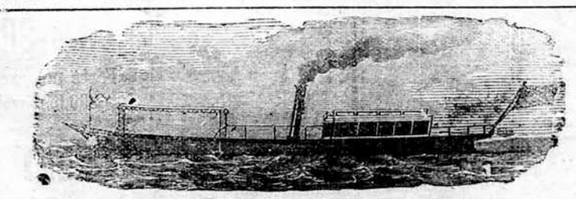
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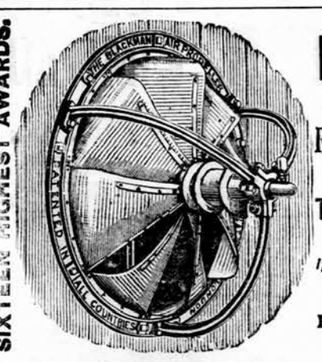

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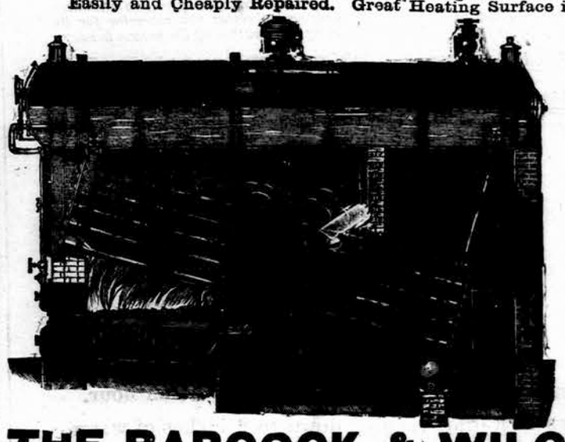

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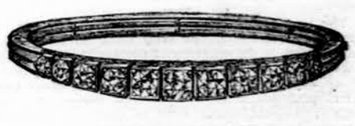

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